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WASHINGTON.

Catacazyism Charged Against Our Ministers to Spain and Italy.

Orders Issued to Abolish the Objectionable Features of the General Order Business.

Another Batch of Speeches Promised on the French Arms Question.

The Chicago Relief Delegation and their Prospects of Success.

Additional Remarks from Mr. Forney Concerning the Presidency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMERICAN CATACAZYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The State Department has two cases on hand in which two prominent American Ministers are charged in general terms by the powers to which they are accredited with offences of like character to that committed by Catacazy. The Spanish authorities have caused representations to be made that Minister Sickles has taken such part in the discussion of Spanish politics as to give grave offence to the Government at Madrid. Further, that his views have been of such a pronounced character between the various factions, and his criticizing of members of Spanish officials such as to amount, in the eyes of the authorities at Madrid, to inexcusable interference. The Spanish authorities have caused their grounds of objection to the course taken by General Sickles to be brought to the attention of Secretary Fish in a manner wholly friendly, and have at the same time caused it to be understood that the return of General Sickles to Madrid is not desired. The second case is that of our Minister to Italy, Geo. P. Marsh. It seems that upon the announcement, in 1870, that the Italian Government intended to occupy the Papal States, that under date of Sept. 12, of that year, he wrote to Secretary Fish as follows:

The Italian Government has long hesitated in the adoption of a decided policy and in fact it has been so constantly in the habit of blindly following the dictation of the Emperor of France in the conduct of all its foreign relations, without attempting to mark out a policy for itself, that since the downfall of the Empire silenced its oracle the Ministry has been completely broken and quite unable to arrive at a conclusion upon any subject, until forced, by fear of popular violence, to decide upon the military occupation of the Papal territory. Its future course in this matter, unless controlled by exterior forces, will be characterized by vacillations, tergiversation, and duplicity, as it has always been since 1864, and there are no reasons to hope that any measures originated by this or any probable future Cabinet will tend to settle the question upon any terms which ought to be acceptable to the Italian people.

This was published in the correspondence of the State Department, but was only lately called to the attention of the Italian authorities, and led at once to an exhibition of considerable coolness toward Minister Marsh. The matter has been called informally to the attention of the State Department. In partial explanation of the matter there, it is said that this particular letter of Mr. Marsh was not intended for publication, but was inadvertently placed by a clerk among those selected for the printer. No formal request has been made for the recall of Mr. Marsh, but the Italian authorities have intimated that it cannot be expected that they will entertain very friendly feelings for a Minister who has accused their Government of "continued vacillation, tergiversation, and duplicity."

THE CHICAGO RELIEF DELEGATION.

The Chicago delegation will be given a hearing to-morrow forenoon before the Senate Finance Committee. Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has arrived here, and will accompany the delegation. Wm. B. Ogden will represent the views of the delegation. It is anticipated that the Committee will be able to report to-morrow, and the Chicago delegation are confident that they will get Burchard's original bill restored before the Senate as it came from the House, save with Logan's verbal amendment in the second resolution, providing that materials imported be actually used in buildings erected in the burnt district, in which form it once passed the Senate. Both Senators Logan and Trumbull insist that these verbal amendments are essential to the success of the bill in the Senate. The delegation object strenuously to any compromise, as either suggested by Mr. Morrill's amendment or Ferry's subsidy substitute. If, as anticipated, the Finance Committee reports the bill, Mr. Logan will endeavor to get it up in the morning hour. This action, however, will greatly depend upon the attendance of Senators. The motion to reconsider only prevailed through the absence of half a dozen Senators who were among the strongest friends of the bill, and who had promised it their support. Care will be taken this time to see that all the friends of the bill are present before it is called up.

Forney has again arrived in Washington. He tells his friends here that he will not accept the Postmaster Generalship, and the same friends understand that he is looking to displacing Cameron in the Senate. In a letter printed here to-day, with his signature Forney gives an incident connected with the inception of his first editorial declaration in favor of General Grant for President. When this declaration was laid before Grant by General Rawlins. Forney says:

When Rawlins came back from General Grant with the editorial he told us with great emphasis that General Grant does not want to be President. "He thinks the Republican party may need him, and he believes as their candidate he can be elected and re-elected;" but, said Rawlins "what is to become of him after his second Presidential term? What, indeed, during his administration? He is receiving from $17,000 to $20,000 a year as General of the armies of the Republic, a life salary. To go into the Presidency at $25,000 a year for eight years, he will perhaps to gain more fame; but what is to become of him at the end of his Presidency? He is not a politician. He does not aspire to the place. Eight years from the 4th of March, 1869 he will be about 56 years old. Of course, he must spend his salary as President. England, with her Wellington, her Wilson, and her other heroes on land and sea, has never hesitated to enrich and enoble them through all their posterity. Such a policy is in accordance with the character of the English Government; but in our country the man who fights for and saves the Republic would be a beggar, if he depended upon political office; and, mark it, if Grant takes anything from the rich, whose vast fortunes he has saved, after he is President, he will be excused as the willing recipient of gifts." Just now, when General Grant is struggling out of his first term of the Presidency and struggling into his second, I thought it might not be out of place to revive this incident. Is it not true, that when we elect a man to office, we at the same time unconsciously encourage others to tear him to pieces. What public character can escape calumny? Our best candidates for office are not saints; our best Representatives and Senators in Congress are not divinities, I have shown that even President Washington, when he closed his second term, was regarded as an usurper, and the end of his Administration was declared a great national relief. Please understand that in selecting this incident I am simply trying to show my countrymen that if we establish an angelic standard for our public men, we are not only sure to fail, but perhaps to end in making an hereditary monarchy necessary to govern and subdue a dissatisfied people.

THE GENERAL ORDER SYSTEM.

An order abolishing the present features of the General Order business has been drawn up, and awaits the signature of Secretary Boutwell. This will probably be attached to-morrow, and the order sent to New York.

THE FRENCH ARMS QUESTION.

Senator Nye has the floor to-morrow upon the French arms question. He is expected to present the ludicrous features of the matter as they present themselves to his own mind. Senator Carpenter has been examining the authorities with a view to the features of international law bearing on the case. He is understood to hold that there can be no cause of complaint in case it appears that we sold to the agents of Prussia as well as France. Senator Wright, of Iowa, has a speech taking the position that the debate has utterly failed to show that any reason for the investigation exists, and the Senate owes it to itself and the country to refuse the request for the Committee and vote the whole matter out of the Senate. Mr. Sumner has prepared a speech to close the debate, which will be directly upon the case itself. An attempt will be made to restore that part of the resolution stricken out by Mr. Harlan's amendment, which would prevent the tracing of money to the real parties in interest.

POMEROY'S BILL.

The bill relating to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad came up yesterday, which Senator Pomeroy tried to get through the Senate a few days before without printing upon the statement that it did not give any more lands. This was true, but it now appears that a former grant was about to expire, and this bill extended the time to enable his corporation to secure a large tract of land. An order was obtained some time since in the interest of this road withdrawing from the market not only surveyed but unsurveyed odd-numbered sections along the proposed route, so as to prevent homestead settlers from securing any of these lands, which are very desirable.

BAYFIELD & ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

The bill for the extension just given by the Senate to the Bayfield & St. Croix Road is now on the Speaker's table in the House, and the intention is to pass it the present week, if possible. The grant lapsed some time since, and the homestead and pre-emption settlers along the line have sent numerous petitions asking that the lands may be restored to the market, but instead it is now proposed by the bill before the House to revise the grant, not in favor of the Company to which it was originally made, but really to two new Companies.

CANAL PROJECT.

Representatives Sanders and Coburn were both speakers in the House, yesterday, in favor of a survey, by the Government, looking to the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to a point on the Wabash River in the vicinity of Lafayette. They claim that such canal can be opened at a very small expense, which will allow vessels to pass between the Ohio River and the Lakes.

[To the Associated Press.]

AN OMAHA DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Hon. John G. Redick, Augustus Kountz, A. D. Balcom, and General C. H. Frederic, have arrived from Omaha in the interest of Nebraska, and to oppose the transfer of the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad to Council Bluffs.

A HEAVY PURCHASE.

Among the papers recently sought to be filed with the American and British Claims Commission, is a memorial from Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, who claims to have made a legal purchase of the United States of America at public auction, at the capitol of the State of Maine, Jan. 5, 1870, when and where, by virtue of her right, she sold and purchased the State of Maine. Accompanying the memorial is a pamphlet entitled "A new art or principle in law for settling national questions without war: Discovered and disclosed by Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, proprietor of the United States, to-wit: forfeiture for breach of covenant or treaty to the party injured."

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Numerous applications continue to be made to Mr Mori, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*, by ladies who want situations in Japan, as clerks, teachers, and assistants in the Internal Revenue office, to be there established.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will, to-morrow, submit its report regarding the claim of General Abbott to be Senator from North Carolina, the majority against, and the minority in favor of his admission. Senator Carpenter, who, with Senator Rice, signed the minority report, will take the necessary action to have the case brought up for discussion on Thursday of this week. Senator Thurman, it is understood, will lead in support of the majority report, and the debate will probably last for several days.

NEW YORK.

BARNARD PROTESTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Judge Barnard has made a formal protest to the Assembly Judiciary Committee against Samuel J. Tilden serving as one of the investigators of the charges against himself, on the ground that Tilden is a member of the Bar Association and as such, one of his prosecutors, has publicly charged him with malfeasance and other crimes, and sought his election to the Legislature with the avowed purpose of procuring his (Barnard's) impeachment.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Three representatives of the Internationals appeared before the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works yesterday and made a demand for free halls lighted with free gas for popular discussions as well as better and cheaper means of travel for the public. The Committee expressed sympathy with the idea and will endeavor to advance it.

RAILROAD REFORM.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association last night, resolutions were adopted in favor of sinking the track on Fourth avenue, and of a bill to that effect to be submitted to the Legislature. It was also resolved that if amicable measures fail to obtain the result demanded, the people will with pick and crowbar achieve it themselves. Finally a Committee was appointed to endeavor to procure an injunction restraining the Harlem Company from using the street as at present.

GAS COMPANIES' EXTORTIONS.

The Commissioner of Works has notified the gas companies that their charges to the city is deemed unreasonable and must be reduced. A bill will be introduced in the Legislature this week at the instance of hotel-keepers, for the reduction in the price of gas to $2.25 per thousand feet, and that the illuminating power be equal to sixteen sperm candles.

SAILORS' RETREAT.

The Legislative investigation into the alleged abuses in the management of the Sailors' Retreat at Staten Island begins to-morrow.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Brooklyn police are ordered to enforce the law against the sale of liquors on the Sabbath.

UNNECESSARY OFFICERS.

The Brooklyn Reform Committee report that the offices of Registrar of Arrears, and Assistant, for which $8,500 in annual salaries is paid, are unnecessary.

ANOTHER LITTLE GAME.

It is insinuated that over $1,000,000 was borrowed on certificates of indebtedness under the law passed last year, and that the power of issuing such certificates was secured in order to show a reduction of the rate of local taxation, when no reduction had been effected.

CONSPIRACY TO BURN.

A conspiracy to burn the Presbyterian Church in Millers Place, L. I., has been discovered and frustrated.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education of Newark, New Jersey, has thrown open the public schools to colored children on the same footing as whites.

PUGILISTIC.

O'Baldwin, the pugilist, has forwarded a letter from Pittsburgh to Jem Mace, twitting him with cowardice, for wishing for fight where they will be sure to be arrested. It is believed that a match will be made, sooner or later.

OHIO.

A Freight Robber Caught at Lima—Railroad Projects.

LIMA, Feb. 25.—A thief was arrested here yesterday morning for stealing goods from a freight car of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The warehouse of R. Methcany was also broken open a short time before. At the examination before the Mayor, both charges were brought against him, and he pleaded guilty, giving the name of Charles De Hass, which is evidently fictitious. He was remanded to jail in default of $800 bail, on both charges, to await trial. He and John Burke, who was arrested subsequently, were brought before the Mayor, charged by a woman named Barr with committing a rape upon her the same night. Burke was also sent to jail in default of bail. Burke is a hard case, well known here.

Large meetings have been held the past week in our neighboring towns of Van Wert, Wiltshire, Delphos, Fort Jennings, Kalida, and Ottawa in the interest of the Toledo, Thornton & St. Louis Railway. Great enthusiasm was manifested and large subscriptions were made at all these points.

The latest railroad project here, since the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad became a settled fact, is a proposed route from Lima, through Bellefontaine & Millford Centre to Columbus. This would connect the Hocking Valley Railroad with Toledo and the Great Northwest, making a short route to the Southwest Ohio coal fields, and, when the Hocking Valley Railroad is extended to the Ohio River, would connect Lake Erie with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

ILLINOIS.

An Insane Wanderer—Robber Sentenced.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 25.—Last night an unknown lady, about 30 years of age, stopped at the house of one of our citizens, and asked to be allowed to remain all night, stating that she had been robbed on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad of $2,000, all the money she had. She was invited in, but soon showed unmistakable signs of insanity, and was turned over to the police. She says she came from Cheyenne, and had in her possession two baggage checks of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. She has a pleasing appearance, and is tastefully and fashionably dressed. The authorities are anxious to hear from her friends, but have as yet failed to find them.

John Brown, a notorious colored desperado, arrested on Thursday for robbing and assault with intent to kill, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years.

IOWA.

Appointment by the Governor—Republican Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 24.—Governor Carpenter to-day appointed Hon. Ralph H. Lowe, Commissioner to prosecute claims of the State of Iowa against the United States for five per cent on the value of lands entered in the State by Mexican land warrants.

At the Republican primary election held in this city to-day Hon. J. W. Cattell was elected candidate for Mayor, L. G. Bannister, City Solicitor; M. T. Russell, Marshal, and A. C. Bidwell, City Treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

Lumbermen Despondent—Personal.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—A LaCrosse (Wis.) special reports great despondency among the loggers on the Black and Chippewa Rivers. Nearly all of the men and teams are coming out of the woods, on account of the thaw, and are fearful of having no drive in the rivers the coming spring.

Wm. E. Cramer, editor of the *Wisconsin*, arrived home last night, from a European wedding tour of two years and a half, rejuvenated and happy.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The area of high barometer over the upper lakes will probably move east and southeastward, extending with clear weather on Monday throughout the Atlantic States. Decreasing temperature with increasing southerly winds will prevail on Monday on the upper lakes to the Gulf. An area of low barometer with attending winds circulating around it will pass eastward over the Missouri, and threatening weather, possibly with snow, will prevail northward to Minnesota. Southerly winds with partially cloudy weather will prevail on Monday from Texas to Alabama.

FOREIGN.

Delegations from French Towns Visiting Count de Chambord at Antwerp.

What an American Correspondent says of the African Diamond Fields.

List of Newly-Created American Bishops.

AFRICA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The *World* correspondent has returned from the South African diamond fields, and says much of the diamond seekers' success depends on chance. At Colesburg-Kopple, the richest spot, about 75 per cent of the miners are making money. At other camps on the De Beers Farm, and at DuToit's Pan, only about 50 per cent, and, averaging the whole number of men, not more than 25 per cent. The miners are of the law-abiding class. The best people in the Colonies go to the mines, and during all the time the correspondent was there, he never saw or heard of a single shooting case. Quarrels though of course inevitable, are exceedingly rare, very little drinking or gambling going on. There are about thirty Americans in the mines, and all are doing well. There seems to be a demand for Americans there, the Dutchmen taking a great fancy to them, while they hate an Englishman exceedingly. Major Beede, of Boston, is the most prosperous American. He is getting from one to ten diamonds a day, and has found two weighing respectively 75 and 40 carats. Diamonds found in South Africa are of as fine a quality as the Brazilian diamonds. The latter are by far the less brilliant, and look somewhat like ground glass. Most of the South African diamonds are yellowish in hue. Many, however, are the most perfect and pellucid specimens that have ever been found. The correspondent took 1,500 to London, disposed of 1,200 there, and the 300 he brought here are the picked ones of the lot. One of them a London jeweler declared the finest diamond of its size (8 carats) known. In spite of the immense number of diamonds found in Southern Africa the supply is reported less than the demand, and white or colorless diamonds are rising in value, while the off-colored ones are falling in price.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—Count de Chambord has not quit the city, as was reported. He has received deputations from several French towns, and others are coming.

A meeting of citizens was held last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting, in forcible terms, against the sojourn of Count de Chambord.

The crowds in the streets last night were noisy and tumultuous. The *gens d'armes*, who were patrolling the city, charged and dispersed several gatherings. The city is quiet to-day. Demonstrations were anticipated, but none have been made. The police force on duty has been doubled.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25, evening.—Count de Chambord urgently requests his friends to refrain from visiting Antwerp.

The city is quiet to-night. There has been no disorder to-day.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The *Herald* says the Pope, on the 22d inst., elevated Father McLerney, of New York, to be Coadjutor Bishop of Albany; Father Hendricker, of Waterbury, Conn., to be Bishop of Providence, R. I., the diocese of Rhode Island and Connecticut to be divided, Bishop McFarland to reside at Hartford; Rev. E. P. Wadhams, Vicar General of the Diocese of Albany, to be Bishop of Ogdensburgh.

FLORENCE, Feb. 25.—General Sherman, Admiral Alden, Lieutenant Grant, and a party of American residents and visitors, went to Pompeii, yesterday, and had a picnic among the ruins. Special excavations were made to give the visitors an opportunity of witnessing the process and making discoveries. The party returned to Naples at a late hour, much pleased with the excursion.

Five distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Leghorn, on Saturday night, which caused much alarm, but no damage was done.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The King of Italy has conferred the decoration of the Order of Savoy on Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A special from Matamoras, (Feb. 20) says, Gomez Portugal, the revolutionary Governor of Aguas Calientes, occupied the city of that name on the 13th inst.

Telegrams from before San Luis Potosi say that Trevinas' army is increasing rapidly. The State of Chihuahua is sending troops to the revolutionists.

A special from Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 23, reports that cattle stealing on the Rio Grande has vigorously recommenced. Great indignation prevails among stock raisers.

The Collector of Customs of Matamoras, who is also a Spanish civil representative of the Juarist Government, announces his attention of sinking an American river steamer if it clears hence for Camargo, which is now in possession of the revolutionists. An international difficulty is likely to arise on this question. The Commander at Matamoras would oppose this, but Gen. Cortina, who is irresponsible, and who hates Americans, would readily assent to the suggestion of the Collector. General Barney, American Collector here, refuses to give clearance papers until he receives instructions from Washington. If the vessel eventually clears, difficulty is certain.

Many merchants here from the interior are anxious to send their bonded goods into Mexico, and are urging the clearance of the vessel to Camargo as the only practical way.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 23.—A courier extraordinary arrived to-night from San Louis Potosi, with letters to the 16th inst., containing the previously reported death of General Porfiero Diaz in the mountains of Qarretaro, on the 12th inst., from dysentery. Diaz's followers have proclaimed for Lerdo Yijado or Guzniau for President.

The Juarez Government is said to have published a new tariff, which abolishes the *Zona Libra* on the frontier.

General Corrillia has 4,000 Government troops inside of San Louis, Potosi, while General Rocha has 5,500, with 24 pieces of artillery outside, supporting Corillia. General Guerra, with 11,000 Revolutionists, confronts Generals Corillia and Rocha. Severe fighting has occurred without decisive result, both parties maintaining their ground.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Disraeli will deliver two public addresses in Manchester during the Easter holidays.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Despatches from Dundee give accounts of a widespread, devastating flood in the Valley of the Fay. The waters of the Frith and River of Fay overflowed their banks last night and poured into the plains on both sides, sweeping everything before them. The level country around Perth City is covered with water, and portions of Dundee are rendered uninhabitable. The railroad between the two cities is washed away in many places, and much of the road bed must be rebuilt. In Dundee, the damage to property is immense. The lower stories of several large warehouses, filled with jute and flax, are flooded, and 1,000 bales of flax are destroyed. No estimate can be formed of the losses in the country along the river banks.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.—A despatch from General Bourchier, commanding the expedition against the Looshais, dated the 20th inst., announces that the tribes have surrendered unconditionally, and the country has been subdued. The Ladboorahs deliver up their arms, give hostages, and agree to pay fines.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Central Committee of the Radical party is seeking to effect a coalition against the new Ministry.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—William C. Bryant sailed for Vera Cruz yesterday.

An Avenging Briton.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—The performance of the Wagner Minstrels was suddenly interrupted last night by one of the audience, an Englishman named Cook, rising and pointing a pistol at the stage to resent an imaginary insult to his native soil occasioned by humorous hits on the present attitude of England, indulged in by one of the knights of the cork. The sable warblers were panic stricken. Chairs were kicked over and some remarkable acrobatic feats performed during their sudden exit from the stage, while the murderous Briton was marched off to the Police Station.

The Louisville Short Line Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—The officials of the Louisville Short Line Railroad express suspicions that some person hostile to the road, or to some person connected with it, tampered with and weakened the bridge which gave way near Elliston, precipitating a train. Dispassionate judges do not share this suspicion.

Fires.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 24.—The house of John Uglow, near Jefferson, Wis., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, on Thursday night. The family barely escaped with their lives. Mrs. Uglow fled from the burning building with only a bedquilt around her, and her feet were badly frozen before she could reach one of the neighbors. The loss is about $2,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Three frame buildings at the corner of Elm and Twelfth streets, occupied as a saloon, a grocery, and weaving establishment, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss in the grocery is about $3,000, partially insured; in the weaving, $500, with no insurance.

The covered bridge on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, near Cambridge, Ind., was destroyed by fire last night. The bridge was about 300 feet long. There will be no detention to trains, as they will take the Whitewater Valley Road.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—On Saturday night, the American Iron Works, of this city, owned by Jones & Laughlin, were partially burned. The upper rolling-mill, with six trains of rolls, the spike, bolt, and nut factory, pattern shops, pattern storehouse, and foundry were entirely destroyed. The loss will be from $200,000 to $300,000. The exact loss is impossible to ascertain, as the machinery is covered by debris. The portion destroyed was insured for about $100,000, in upward of fifteen companies, mostly foreign, no company losing over $7,000. The blast-furnace, puddling department, forge trains, bar, plate, and nail mills were not destroyed; neither were the nail factory, cold rolling-mill, nor machine and blacksmith shops, all of which will be at work on Monday morning, and the part burned will be rebuilt within sixty days. The works are the most extensive in America, affording employment to 2,500 hands.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Feb. 25.—The Bellefont Mills, in Cranston, owned by Andrew Chambers, and run for the manufacture of wadding and bleaching of waste, was burned on Saturday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000. One of the buildings burned was about a century old, and was the first manufactory of wad cloth in America.

KANSAS.

Report of the Legislative Bribery Committee—The Finishing Blow Given to Senator Pomeroy—Liberal Republican Meeting at Topeka.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 25.—The *Republican* has a special from Topeka which says the report of the Bribery Investigating Committee made to the House yesterday, created a profound sensation there, and the general impression seems to be that the fate of Senator Pomeroy, as a political aspirant, is settled. Six of the seven members of the Committee were Republicans, most of them heretofore friendly to Pomeroy.

The despatch further states that a large meeting of Liberal Republicans was held at Topeka last night, ex-Senator Ross presiding. Marcus Parrott came out for the liberal movement. He reviewed the political history of Kansas and denounced Pomeroy and Caldwell. In regard to the latter he said he would be willing to be impoverished, and have his name and memory considered infamous, if he could not drive him from the seat he had usurped by fraud. Ex-Senator Ross also made a speech, avowing his determination to go the Cincinnati Convention. Colonel Weed fully committed himself against the support of Grant under any circumstances. State Senator Thoman came out square-footed for the Liberal movement. Kansas will send a large delegation to Cincinnati, as there is much dissatisfaction over the late Republican Convention in instructing the delegates for Grant and in playing a non committal policy on all the new issues of the day.

The Bribery Committee's Report—Another Version.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Pomeroy has received a letter from a member of the Kansas Investigating Committee saying that nothing whatever has been elicited which compromises the Senator's integrity. Senator Caldwell's friends claim that all the evidence taken has been *ex parte*, and that he was not even represented by any friends at the examination, and that three of the Committee are candidates for the Senate; that Caldwell did agree to reemburse Clerk and Carney for their legitimate expenses in consideration of the votes of those delegates, which were pledged to them respectively, and that the bills rendered for these expenses were in some cases so exorbitant that he refused to pay them.

DARWINISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Lecture by Rev. E. O. Haven, President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston.

Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., President of the Northwestern University, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening last, in the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Evanston, on "The Relations of Darwinism to Christianity." The house was crowded. The ground taken by the lecturer was comparatively new. He held that the theory of development was not necessarily antagonistic to the truths of Christianity. The Bible was evidently not intended as a record of the world's history, other than as that history was incident to the great work of salvation. This was evident in the fact that the historical allusions to the events of some seventeen centuries could be read through in as many minutes. It was noteworthy, however, that the several days of creation alluded to in the Bible, correspond in order to the successive epochs that had been traced out by the geologist. If the development theory were true, it would not influence man's moral accountability, nor interfere with the immortality of his spirit. The Bible record tells us that God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, and he became a living soul. This is stated of no other being in the series; and man, therefore, may possibly have been subjected to the law of physical development, being then lifted out of the domain of the mere animal world, by being endowed with a spirit that can exist independently of the body.

The lecturer did not profess a belief in the doctrines of Darwin; indeed he left it to be inferred that he did not accept them as a whole, though some points in the theory were more than plausible. He simply took the ground that it is not wise to ignore a theory which has so much of probability that it has been endorsed by very many of the most able physicists of the age; and that, even if true, the verity of the Christian faith would not suffer one iota thereby.

The discourse was the first of a course of free lectures to be delivered before the Evanston Library Association. The second will be delivered next Thursday evening by Mr. Colbert, who will talk about the stars.

TURPIN IDENTIFIED.

The Highwayman "George Smith" Interviewed by Five of His Victims.

The Chicago Jack Sheppard, *alias* George Smith, has been interviewed by a number of his victims, all of whom have identified him. The following are the names of the persons particularly interested in "Smith's" safe keeping: R. W. Gage, No. 58 North Canal street; John Haskell, No. 8 South Peoria street; P. W. Derrickson, No. 598½ State street; James West, No. 109 South Sangamon street, and Henry Hoyer, No. 384 West Washington street.

The latter individual came off best of the party. He met the pensive robber at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, near his favorite trysting place, on Washington, near Peoria street. The midnight marauder thrust a pistol in the teeth of Mr. Hoyer, and, more laconically than politely, said: "Your money, or else——" Mr. Hoyer felt his indignant blood mounting in his veins, and, as he says himself, told the robber to betake himself to the sulphurous regions of Satan. At this "Smith" walked away. Half an hour later Hoyer met the man again, this time two blocks further west. Again the pistol was presented, and again Hoyer told the marauder to get away, as he had no money, and, if he had, he was not going to give it to him. When Turpin raised the cocked pistol as if to fire, Hoyer, the heroic, said—"Fire and be ——!" Mr. Smith didn't fire, and Mr. Hoyer walked home unscathed. The ill-success of his last effort must have preyed on the highwayman's spirits, for he sat down on those fatal church steps where, the star of Officer Wood being in the ascendant, he was ignominiously made prisoner. Speculation is rife relative to "George Smith's" identity. Some say that he is a hackman, who graduated in this city. Others insist that he is a Texan ranger, and others aver that he is victim of an exaggerated case of kleptomania; in short, that he is temporarily insane. That his madness had much practical method in it will be strikingly illustrated before Justice Scully this morning.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Obituary.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Brown, the meeting of the Social Circle of the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, which was appointed for this evening, has been postponed one week. The Circle will then meet at the residence of the Rev. J. Covert. The funeral services over the remains of Dr. Brown were held yesterday at the Presbyterian Church on Thirty-first street. There was a very large attendance, and the exercises, which were in charge of the Rev. J. L. Halsey, of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, were very impressive. The remains of the deceased pastor will be buried at Springfield, which was his former place of abode.

Rampant Ruffianism.

An extraordinary case of garroting occurred near the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. Mr. Wilson Howe, of the firm of Howe & McMullen (Elevator), while proceeding from his office to take the State street cars, was met by four men, who "held him up" and garroted him in the most approved style of footpadism. Of course the gentleman was too much astonished to make resistance, but the rascals, having secured his watch and $12 in money, knocked him down and beat him in a shameful manner. He shouted for help, but none came, and he was obliged to defend himself against four burly ruffians all alone. The cowardly scoundrels, having satiated their brutal rage, ran away, and left Mr. Howe bruised and bleeding on the ground. Some citizens found him, and he was conveyed to his home, No. 12, Eighteenth street. Fortunately the gentleman's injuries are not of a serious nature, and he will be all right in a day or two. This is the most barefaced case of robbery ever perpetrated in Chicago. It would appear that another reign of terror is being inaugurated, and that the police, however willing, are not able, as a general rule, to arrest the brigands who infest nearly all sections of Chicago.

Fatal Accident.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning at the Madison Street Police Station, on the remains of Benjamin H. Benvord, aged 53 years, who died from injuries received by falling into a basement, corner of Desplaines and Madison streets. The unfortunate man was under the influence of liquor when the accident occurred. He was removed to the Station where he received medical attention. His injuries, however, were of too mortal a character to be relieved by medical skill. He died of concussion of the brain at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased was a bricklayer by trade and came here from Peoria. He was a single man. The remains have been removed to the Dead House.

A Probably Fatal Affray.

Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, two men, named respectively William Doolan and William Murphy, engaged in a quarrel on Desplaines street, opposite the Hay Market. Doolan was struck on the head with an ax and knocked senseless, the cut made by the weapon being about four inches in length. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, No. 206 Desplaines street, where Dr. Banks attended him. It is feared that the wound may prove fatal. The quarrel arose out of an old difference. Murphy was not arrested last night.

Miscellaneous.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the house, No. 291 West Randolph street, was robbed of about $60 worth of jewelry by a sneak thief.

—At 8 o'clock last evening the residence of R. T. Bronson, No. 405 West Jackson street, was entered by burglars, who stole several articles of clothing, jewelry, and plate, valued in the aggregate at $500. No arrests.

—At 7:45 o'clock last evening, a lamp was upset and an explosion resulted at No. 347 Milwaukee avenue, owned and occupied by Frank Luber. The steamer Jones was privately notified, and the flames were extinguished before any damage had resulted.

—The notorious den of Jane McCarthy, No. 487 South Clark street, was raided by the police last night, and twenty-two persons, male and female, were captured and taken to the Armory. The police were attracted to the place by a row in the saloon underneath kept by John Barns.

—At a meeting on Saturday evening, held at Rogers' Hall, No. 170 Lake street, Dr. R. H. Harcourt was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. The election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Glade to the basement of the east wing will occur to-morrow afternoon.

—At 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a wagon, the property of Fred. Gonteen, corner of Oak and Larrabee streets, ran away and knocked down Mrs. Holtz, who lives at No. 284 Chicago avenue. The woman was dangerously injured, and was attended by Dr. Goelfner, who had her removed to her home. The driver of the horse and wagon was thrown out and sustained some heavy bruises.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The ice in the Missouri River has broken up at Fort Benton, and the water is rapidly rising.

—H. S. Myers and James Watson have been arrested at Harrisburg for altering checks.

—At Buffalo, on Saturday, in the case of Stephen Gameble, once convicted of murder, the jury, on a new trial, returned a verdict of not guilty.

—Eight freight cars belonging to Indianapolis Railroad, with their contents, principally dry-goods was burned on the track at East St. Louis yesterday morning. Loss reported at about $25,000.

—Justice Sprague, of the California Supreme Court, died on Saturday morning, after a long illness. The bench now comprises two Democrats and two Republicans. The Governor will appoint for the unexpired time a Republican.

—At Fort Madison, Iowa, on Friday, Frank, son of James Layton, a well-known citizen, hanged himself in his father's barn, with the reins of a bridle. He was a bright and intellectual boy, and highly esteemed by all of his associates. No cause can be given for the sudden attack of insanity.

—Max Judd, of Cleveland, has payed nine games in the chess tournament, loosing one to General Dwight, of Cincinnati, on Friday, and beating Dwight on Saturday. He has one more game to play, and will remain champion unless Dwight wins nine games. Also, in that event, a deciding game will be played between the two.

—The cut-tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis have adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the Committee on Ways and Means, in recommending 16 cents tax on smoking and 24 cents on chewing tobacco, and protest against any advance on smoking tobacco.

—Rev. E. P. Hammond has been holding immense meetings in Lawrence, Kan., for a week past, and immense crowds have been in attendance day and night. The largest church, holding nearly two thousand people, has been thronged. Five hundred persons rose for prayer on Wednesday. On Friday a prayer meeting, at which a large number were present, was held in a liquor saloon. Fully 1,000 people are either converts or deeply interested.

A Wandering Moose Discovered by Sportsmen Near Thunder Bay, Mich.

From the Port Huron (Mich.) Commercial.

Several times during the present winter, hunters engaged in hunting in the extensive tract of forest north and west of Thunder Bay, have discovered the tracks of—judging from the size of them—what they supposed to be an extraordinary large deer. George Hill, an old State of Maine hunter, immediately pronounced them moose tracks, and, getting ready, started in pursuit. He followed the animal for several days, finally getting sight of him near the head waters of the Au Sable River, where he got a shot at him, but at too great a distance to be effective. He pronounces the animal to be one of the largest buck moose he ever saw, and says he is determined to have him if he has to follow him all winter. A party of hunters who had been hunting deer back of Tawas, and who left that section about ten days ago, report having seen Mr. Hill, who told them that he thought the moose was making toward the wild tract of country in the vicinity of Higgins' Lake. The query is: How did the animal get into the part of Michigan where he now is?

Moose are said to be quite plenty in that portion of Canada lying north and west of the Ottawa River. This one has most probably strayed away from his fellows, and crossed either the head of Lake Huron or the Sault Ste. Marie River and Straits of Mackinaw on the ice. Perhaps he is some old patriarch of his species, who, feeling "that the sands of his life are nearly run out," and that he is the "last of his race," has, in imitation of one of Cooper's most affecting heroes, returned to take one last survey of the home of his ancestors, preparatory to going back. It is now somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty years since a moose was killed in the lower peninsula. Many citizens will remember the circumstance. It was killed by a resident of Port Huron by the name of Grosvenor, somewhere in the vicinity of where John P. Sanborn's house now stands. It was exhibited in the Columbian Hotel barn for a couple of days, and then cut up and sold to the residents of the village, at what was then considered the extravagantly high price of fifteen cents a pound.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (MONDAY) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the order of R. C. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19 K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously welcomed. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree, at the Hall of Union Park Lodge, No. 681 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,

THE BEST STYLE,

WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

HATS.

Dress and Business HATS Of Superior Quality and Fashion, at low prices.

BISHOP & BARNES, Fashionable Hatters, 460 WABASH-AV.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

BY

W. J. ONAHAN,

58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK.

The property formerly covered by St. James' Hotel, northwest corner State and Washington-sts., 92 ft. on State by 95 on Washington.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $33, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 261 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE & BINDERY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale, intact or separate, one of the largest and most complete MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS in the West. Supplied with all the latest improvements. The present proprietors are determined to sell, and can make unusual inducements in the way of price, long payments, and the turning over of a large and paying run of Bank, county, and mercantile trade. Address

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

Dealers in Bookbinder's Material; or the

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,

CINCINNATI.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 331 and 333 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.,

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CORNER WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

We invite the attention of the Trade to a LARGER STOCK and more complete assortment than ever before exhibited by us.

Will duplicate bills bought in any other market.

CHICAGO, February 24, 1872.

SEGARS.

LEWIS MOSS

Late with Stanton & Co.,

475 WABASH-AV.,

EXCLUSIVELY GENUINE

HAVANA SEGARS,

OF OWN IMPORTATION.

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, the Trade in general, and CONSUMERS, will find the largest and most complete stock in the West, at prices as low as any importing house in the United States.

Continually on hand, the following brands, in their various styles and grades, always fresh, and replenished by every Havana steamer:

Partagas,	Cabanas,	Flor de Murias,
Espanolas,	Intimidad,	Figaro,
Antiguedad,	Rosa,	Legitimidad,
La India,	Meridiana,	La flor Diaz,
Martinez,	Villar y Villar,	Henry Clay,
Upman,	Golden Eagle,	Escepcion,
Spirit of the Times,		Flor d Fumar.

FRESH INVOICES of "my specialty"

LA DONCELLA,

"ROUND ENTRE ACTOS;" also

Genuine Manilla Segars, Just Received.

LA DONCELLA, round and pressed. Genuine Manilla Segars and Honradez Cigarettes. Orders by mail promptly filled C. O. D. Send for price list.

I sell none but genuine Havana Segars, of own importation.

INSURANCE.

TO POLICY HOLDERS IN

The Alemannia Insurance Co.

An effort is about to be made to break up the fraudulent compromise made by this company with its Chicago creditors. Those who wish to join may leave their address with me. Parties who have not yet settled can also learn, at my office, something that may enable them to collect their claims in full. J. R. WALSH,

Care of the Western News Company,

99 West Randolph-st.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Western Department,

CHICAGO, Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1872.

From and after this date the offices of this Company will be found in

"THE HARTFORD BUILDING,"

49 LaSalle-st.

G. F. BISSELL,

GENERAL AGENT.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE,

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO CITY.

CLEVELAND.

STATE, OF CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price, by

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

386 WABASH-AV.

NEW AMSTERDAM

Fire Insurance Company.

Parties interested in the estate of this Company are notified that all claims against the same should be presented to the undersigned at his office, 173 Broadway, New York, on or before March 4, 1872.

BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver,

New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.

Washington Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of said Company, has this day declared a dividend of forty per cent, payable to creditors on and after Monday, 26th inst.

Claimants will please call on JAMES B. MILLER, Notary Public, 472 Wabash-av., and sign and acknowledge receipt, and remit them for collection.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, Receiver.

New York, Feb 20, 1872.

To the Policy-Holders

Of the Teutonia Fire Ins. Co., of Cleveland: We are buying all adjusted claims against above Company. Parties holding such claims can receive information at our office, 47 West Lake-st., basement.

GAENSSLEN BROS.

RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

RUBBER GOODS & BELTING.

Best Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Engine and Conducting Hose, Steam Packing of all kinds, Jewell's Oak Leather Belting, Rubber Clothing, Boots, &c., Carriage Cloth, Nursery Sheeting, Stationers' Bands and Rubber, Horse Covers & Interfering Straps, Wagon Springs, Nicholson's Files, Belt Hooks, Studs, and Rivets, Lace Leather and Tip Lacing.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,

Formerly 141 Lake-st. (established 1855), now

23 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,

15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

MILLINERY.

1872. Spring. 1872.

KEITH BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers of

MILLINERY,

Corner Michigan-av. and Washington-st.

We are now prepared to exhibit a full assortment of

SPRING STYLES,

Comprising full lines of

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, AND PARIS PATTERNS.

MUSIC, ETC.

Sheet Music,

Music Books,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, Etc.

The Largest Stock,

The Best Assortment,

The Greatest Variety,

The Lowest Prices.

Dealers whose orders are not satisfactorily attended to elsewhere, will find it for their interest to give us a trial. Our facilities for the execution of general Music orders are unequalled.

LYON & HEALY,

WABASH-AV., COR. SIXTEENTH-ST.

Branch, 287 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

To our Customers, Friends, and Acquaintance.

(Meat Market, established 1842.)

Washington Meat Market,

53 HUBBARD-COURT.

Before the fire, 58 to 62 Washington-st. Meat A No. 1, as formerly. All kinds of Meat. Our customers are our reference. Our name and reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of our meat. After a while I shall transfer my business to my sons, RUDOLPH and ALBERT, and I can guarantee their business integrity. RUDOLPH WEHRLE.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Flint and Sand Paper, Ground Flint and Emery, Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Saddlers' Hair, Cowhide Whips, etc.

47 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

R. W. DOBSON, S. G. RHOADES.

DOBSON & RHOADES,

Civil Engineers, City and County Surveyors, Room 5, Nos. 19 and 21 East Harrison st., Chicago.

DR. R. L. REA.

RESIDENCE—1114 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m.

OFFICE—133 South Halsted, corner Adams. Hours, 2 to 3 p. m.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, has declared a dividend of forty (40) per cent, payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay said dividend on and after Monday, Feb. 26, 1872, upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company at the office of the Receiver, 170 Broadway, in the City of New York. Information as to the method of collecting dividends and blank receipts can be obtained from Mr. G. T. HANFORD, No. 472 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING,

Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Co. of New York.

Dated New York Feb. 20, 1872.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 80,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Carhart, Lewis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Richard L. Carhart is alone authorized to sign the firm name and settle all accounts.

RICHARD L. CARHART.

CHAS. A. LEWIS.

Chicago, Feb. 22, 1872.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Gage, Carhart & Mallory, successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co., for the transaction of the wholesale hat, cap, and fur business, at 185 Michigan-av.

GAGE BROS. & CO.

RICHARD L. CARHART.

WILLIAM P. MALLORY.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Republic Insurance Certificates of Indebtedness.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 128 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Card Board!

At CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 531 Wabash-av.

SILKS.

J. B. SHAY,

243 & 245 West Madison-st.,

Invites attention to the following goods at attractive prices:

Black Silks,

Striped Silks,

Japanese Silks,

With a choice selection of new Spring Dress Goods, consisting in part of

Pongees,

Princess Suitings,

French Poplins,

In elegant Spring Shades, Grenadines, Percales, Cambrics, &c., &c., &c.

Open Monday, Feb. 26.

TO RENT.

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Is offered for lease, on favorable terms, to responsible parties.

This elegant Hotel, with its complete appointments and attractive surroundings, can be made the most popular resort of any hotel in the Western States. The hotel has been open and filled with first-class boarders during the winter, and is now enjoying an increasing patronage. If no arrangement for lease is made it will be run by the Company. It now offers the best and most charming hotel facilities of the class in the United States. Parties desiring board for Spring and Summer cannot apply too soon.

Apply, in person, at the office of

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO.,

706 Wabash-av., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FRANK BROTHERS,

LATE FRANK & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

NOTIONS, &c.,

Have moved to the spacious warerooms Nos. 184 and 186 East Monroe-st., near Wells, where they will exhibit to the trade a large and well-selected stock.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.

ALSO

WINTER STRAINED

LARD OILS,

Machine & Burning Oils.

APPLY TO

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

LAND GRANT BONDS

BEARING

8 PER CENT INTEREST,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Free of Tax,

AND IN

Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100,

Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO, Bankers,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

$5,000,000 LOAN.

A five-million dollar loan offered to the citizens of Chicago by European capitalists, at seven per cent per annum, for five or ten years, upon the only condition that the Mayor and Common Council appoint a Committee to make valuation of the real estate securing the same. The action of the Common Council is expected on this matter next Monday evening, and every property owner of the burnt district is hereby invited to be present.

Money to Loan

On first-class Chicago City Real Estate.

MEAD & COE,

79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In moderate sums, on first-class real estate security, payable in monthly instalments if desired, at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, 164 Twenty-second-st.

TO LOAN.

Money at 9 and 10 per cent interest on good city and suburban property.

SHELDON & WATERMAN,

Room 26, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST THE

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

Bought. Also, COUNTY ORDERS wanted. CITIZENS' BANK, 187 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several large sums to loan on improved property for a term of years at 8 per cent, and loans of $5,000 at 10 per cent interest.

G. S. WEED & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

IWAKURA AND COMPANY.

The Great Japanese Embassy to Reach Chicago This Evening.

Names, Rank, and Position of the Distinguished Visitors.

Several Young Ladies in the Party—Romance of Their Coming.

The Receptions at San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Etc.

Interesting Information Concerning the Embassy and Its Mission.

Japan has but recently been opened to the civilized world, and everything pertaining to its customs, its manners, and its singular people, is still interesting to those who dwell beyond its borders. America has perhaps done more than any other nation to introduce European civilization into this singular empire. The visit of Commodore Perry was the entering wedge to this exclusiveness, and that occasion is looked back to by all progressive Japs as an epoch in their history. The kind feeling toward America now existing throughout Japan seems deep-rooted and abiding. The Japanese are the most civilized of all the unenlightened nations of the world, and their civilization is older than that of any European people. They had a government, laws, schools, and a literature, when our ancestors were barbarians, half naked, and living in the dens and caves of the earth. Their island home comprises an extensive territory, about 1,500 miles in length by not over 200 in breadth at any point, and contains a population of 35,000,000 souls, nearly equal to the population of the United States. Of course the country is over-crowded, and, to sustain the people, the land has to be highly cultivated. A large portion of the inhabitants live upon fish, which are caught in great abundance along an extensive a line of sea coast. The positions of the islands extending from north to south gives a great variety of climates, but the range of vegetable products is as yet limited. Tea and rice are as yet the chief agricultural productions.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Japan is now under the absolute rule of the Mikado, a young man belonging to a dynasty, whose commencement dates far back in the dim past. He has overcome the party whose antipathy to foreigners has been the prevailing policy ever since this interesting country has been known to "outside barbarians." His Council of State is composed of men of learning and intelligence, desirous of the improvement of their people, and anxious for the introduction and adoption of all that is good in foreign civilization. The Mikado seconds every effort in this direction. He has become less regardful of that divinity which is supposed to hedge a King, and which has been nowhere else so dazzling to the common people, and so powerful an instrument in their subjugations, and allow himself to be occasionally seen by profane eyes, and even gives frequent audience to the representatives on other nations. The army and navy are modelled upon those of foreign powers, and newspapers, schools, railroads, and other instruments and means of progress are already introduced and doing their legitimate work.

THE PRESENT EMBASSY

from Japan, which landed in California a few weeks ago, and which is expected to arrive in Chicago to-day, is not the first deputation of Japanese that has ever visited this country. But it is by far the most important. Although the members are not of that ancient order of nobility in Japan, the Daimios, they are high in official social station, and of the greatest importance and dignity as related to the future of their country. The Embassy proper, with its retinue, comprises a total of ninety persons. They have been attended from Japan by Mr. Long, United States Minister, whose services as interpreter and cicerone seem to be in continued demand. Hon. Thomas W. Brooks, who is employed by Japan as its Consul in San Francisco, accompanies the party eastward. A goodly number of professional interpreters have been brought along for convenience.

SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES,

not Princesses, but still misses of distinction, visit America as the first of their sex who have ever visited foreign parts. They are destined for Vassar College, where they will receive an excellent education, and then return to enlighten the weaker vessels in Japan in regard to the social equality and superior advantages of the ladies of America. The Ambassadorial party did not stop long enough in Wyoming to become imbued with any female heresies, which should be a subject of congratulation to all right-minded persons. Why they happen to come, and why they are is definitely explained in the *Alta California*:

There is a bit of romance connected with the departure of the Japanese from time-honored traditions, in allowing five young ladies, daughters of high officers, to leave home and reside in a foreign land. It seems that Minister De Long, with characteristic zeal, assisted Iwakura in sending his sons to college, and when the latter returned his acknowledgment for the Minister's kind attentions, he visited Mr. De Long's house in person. Struck with the elegant and orderly arrangement of the interior of the dwelling, and the numerous evidences of comfort, Iwakura became inquisitive and began a series of interrogations.

"How is it that your house is so neat and pleasant?" says Iwakura.

"Because," replied the Minister, "a lady manages the household."

This reply set Iwakura to thinking, and, as he is a bit of a philosopher, he quickly propounded questions directly to the point, and received answers equally pertinent. Mr. De Long told Iwakura that the women of America were allowed to visit places of public amusement with their husbands, had almost as much freedom as the men, and, in order that this freedom might be appreciated, these women were educated. In America, woman commanded more respect than in Japan, and was not the slave of her husband. It was good that woman should be educated and respected. Iwakura remembered Mr. De Long's words, and the demolition of one tradition about females is due in a great measure to their joint efforts. The young ladies Misses Yoshimas, Onyeda, Kamagwa, Tsuda, and Nagai, who came with the Embassy, are not Princesses, though daughters of high, wealthy officials and members of the Japanese "upper ten." The two oldest, who are about 15 years of age, have an excellent Japanese education, and the other three have advanced as far in native studies as their youth would admit. The social position of the female sex among the Japanese appears to be more favorable than in most pagan countries. The daughters in a Japanese family receive an equal amount of parental care and attention with that bestowed on the male offspring. Nothing beyond the commonly prevalent pagan sentiment of the inferiority of the female operates to the disadvantage of women in the family circle. Among the leading classes the girls are taught dancing and vocal and instrumental music. The universal custom of dyeing the lips a deep red color, and plentifully besmearing the face with a white powder of flour-dust, is one of the features of the Japanese lady's toilet, in which the American lady can so far surpass her that a comparison would be odious. Our Japanese lady visitors are good average representatives of ladies of the first class, and of course are unmarried and disengaged. Their lady-like demeanor has won them a host of friends among the American women, who declare they are perfectly charming. They are vivacious, yet self-reliant and dignified in manners. In the ordinary mutual intercourse of friends and families, the women have their share, according to Hawkins' report in 1854, and rounds of visiting and tea-parties are kept up as briskly in Japan as in the United States. Yet the Japanese female is considered by her people far inferior to the man, and is, after all that may be said, under wholesome restraint.

The Japanese young ladies were pleased with the performance at the California Theatre on Thursday evening, and succeeded in hitting some points of the play. When asked if the performance pleased her, one of the bevy pointed to her eyes and ears, as if to say it is a treat to the organs of sight and hearing. It will be remembered that after the theatrical performance the young ladies visited a social party at Mayor Selby's residence, and were highly entertained. When they reached the Grand Hotel, after the close of the evening's festivities, they unbridled their tongues and talked for hours. In explaining her ideas of what she had seen, one of them said, (in her own silvery tongue,) "I did not know there was such a world as this!"

NAMES AND RANK.

The following is an official list of the officers composing the Embassy of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, to the Treaty powers, and officers composing the suit:

Names and Rank.	*Official Position in Japan.*
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY.	
Sionii Tomomi Iwakura	Junior Prime Minister.
VICE AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY.	
Jussammi Takayosi Kido	Privy Councellor.
Jussammi Tosimitsi Okubo	Minister of Finance.
Jushie Hirobumi Ito	Acting Min. Pub. Works.
Jushie Masouka Yamaguts	Assist. Min. For'n Affairs.
FIRST SECRETARIES.	
Yaskazu Tanabe	Foreign Department.
Norioki Ga...	Foreign Department.
Atsunobu Shioda	Foreign Department.
Gen-itsiro Foukouti	Treasury Department.
SECOND SECRETARIES.	
Hiromoto Watanabe	Foreign Department.
Termori Comats	Foreign Department.
Tadas Hyash	Foreign Department.
Kedjiro Nagano	Foreign Department.
THIRD SECRETARY.	
Quendo Kawaji	Foreign Department.
FOURTH SECRETARIES.	
Massatsne Ikeda	Educational Department.
Tadatsne Ando	Foreign Department.
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO CHIEF AMBASSADOR.	
Kounitake Kouma	Clerk to the Legis've Code.
ATTACHE.	
Yasui Nomoura	Foreign Department.
COMMISSIONERS CONNECTED WITH THE AMBASSADORS.	
Jushie Takanori Sa-saki	Act. Min. Judicial Dept.
Jussami Mitsitomi Higassikouse	Chief Chamberlain Imp. Ct.
Jugoi Akiyoshi Yamada	Brig. Gen. Imperial Army.
Mits-aki Tanaka	Com. Bureau of Census.
Fousimar Tanaka	Chief Clerk Educational Dept.
Tameyosi Hida	Com. Dockyards, Public Works Dept.
Nobouyosi Nakayama	Vice Governor of Hiogo.
Yasoukas Yassouba	Deputy Com. of Revenue.
Jushie Yassoumaka Itsout souzi	Asst. Director of Ceremony, Imp. Court.
Tadakata Outsmi	Sec. to Gov. of Kanagawa.
OFFICERS ATTACHED.	
Yosshaizo Wakayama	Treasury Department.
Hisom Abe	Treasury Department.
Norikata Oki	Treasury Department.
Kazoumori Sougaiyama	Treasury Department.
Noriyas Tomita	Treasury Department.
Nagamaka Yosio	Treasury Department.
Kasumitai Harada	War Department.
Norinaogou Nagaro	Educational Department.
Nagamoto Nakashima	Educational Department.
Hisataka Kondo	Educational Department.
Wara Imamura	Educational Department.
Kinhiko Uchimaru	Educational Department.
Takaso Osima	Public Works Department.
Fouzou Oozu	Public Works Department.
Take-akira Nakano	Judicial Department.
Higoutoni Oka-outsi	Judicial Department.
Yosinari Hiraka	Judicial Department.
Noumiakira Nagano	Judicial Department.
Toumitsu Matsuza	Imperial Court.
Yoshiga Takesaki	Imperial Court.
Hiroyka Kagawa	Imperial Court.

HOW THE JAPS WERE RECEIVED IN CALIFORNIA.

Since touching our shores, the Japanese party have been received with the greatest attention. The officials and people of California and the different cities which they visited vied with each other in showing them every possible attention. [illegible] there was a grand banquet, at [illegible] every gentleman of [illegible] Everything of [illegible] prepared for the purpose. Nothing seemed too unimportant to claim their attention. The conduct of the Japanese officials and their *suite* is described as having been dignified and appropriate on all occasions. The address of most of the retinue has been entirely European. Iwakura the chief, has appeared in his native official costume upon special occasions. Although surrounded by temptations to unbend, and furnished liberally with all kinds of California stimulants, we are not informed that any of them have swerved from the strict line of rectitude, or been guilty of an unbecoming act since their arrival. They seem to be thoroughly bent upon the acquisition of practical knowledge, for which purpose they were sent. Their notes books are said to be full, even when they were in California, of pithy notes, among which were references to universal government, military matters, the schools and the school system, banks, gold refining, manufacturing, and allusions to natural scenery. If they keep on in this way, before they have completed their American and European tour, their collection of manuscript works will resemble the library of a monastry in the middle ages. The photographs of the party were taken by an artist of San Francisco, before they left that city.

AN ALBUM.

Mrs. De Long has in her possession, and exhibited it in California, a beautiful album, presented to her in Japan. It represents nearly all the various classes of society in Japan, and depicting the most noted landscape scenes. Each photograph is about twelve to eight inches in size, and, altogether numbering about 150. They are bound in a handsome, centre-table volume. Some represent single figures, others groups of native inhabitants, from the highest officers in court or official dress to the semi-savage Ainos, with their long beards and Indian style of garments and hats.

The "Girl of the Period" is a tall (for a Japanese lady) graceful beauty, carrying in her hand a "love of a parasol," about six feet in diameter. The original "Grecian bend" is found in these pictures in the pristine elegance of deformity. Some are straight and erect; others appear as though they were compromising with the quadruped, after the latest "modern" style.

The "horse boys," who run all day long without tiring beside a traveller, are decked in native simplicity, like the Sandwich Islanders that Mark Twain describes—minus the "stovepipe."

Groups of girls, the belle playing on the recumbent harp, female smokists, brawny wrestlers, executioners, travelling merchants, itinerant peddlers, and many other novel sights are to be seen in this rare collection.

The work was executed by an artist at Yokohama, who has copies for sale at the modest price of two hundred and fifty dollars each. The photographs are well done and artistically colored.

The collection of Japanese curiosities contains one that is remarkable for its history as well as for its beautiful workmanship. It is a superb lacquered box encrusted with gold designs, and is the only relic recovered from the ill-fated Oneida. The divers fished it up in perfect preservation, as might have been done with other valuables on board.

MINISTER DE LONG.

Minister De Long shows a very proper diplomatic reticence when speaking upon international topics. The following summary of the rapid progress which is making in European customs in Japan, given in his speech at the San Francisco banquet, will be read with interest:

GENTLEMEN: The toast that I am called upon to respond to, is one about which I would most love to speak with freedom, but it is at the same time the one of all other subjects that I, as American representative of the Empire of Japan, am least at liberty to discuss. I will venture a few words, however, in the hope of not transgressing my instructions, and yet, in part, responding to your call. What were our relations with that Empire in the past, and what are they now? No intelligent Japanese or American can ever hear the name of Commodore Perry mentioned with indifference. His gallantry first bore down the outer walls of seclusion that had walled that Empire in from any but the most limited communication with other powers, for unknown centuries of time. Under his auspices the foothold was gained which is revolutionizing that land. To-day what do we behold? Under the wise administration of His Imperial Majesty, the Tenno, we see thirty odd millions of people marching at a "double quick" into full fellowship with foreign States. The reign of His Majesty, signalized by its enlightenment, must make his own history forever illustrious. In this noble and unprecedented work of reform it is but proper to add that His Majesty finds most able and effectual support from the council of the noble Ministers of the Empire, some of whom it is our good fortune to be able to meet and honor in our land. The mighty changes from our relations as they were to our relations as they are is so sudden, so complete, so very wonderful as to be bewildering. Allow me to note a few of the prominent landmarks in this road of reform this nation is travelling. The Japanese Government has been centralized by the abolishment of Diamiates, thus resolving its political condition from one of numberless and comparatively small principalities into a consolidated nation of over 30,000,000 of people, containing over 2,000,000 of men born to the profession of arms. Men whose martial valor none who know them doubts, and who are rapidly being armed, uniformed, and drilled with the best of arms, under the tuition of the best of foreign military teachers. But the other day His Majesty received his first iron steam vessels of war, including two powerful iron-clads, and in a few days a flying squadron, composed of three of His Majesty's vessels of war, will sail to circumnavigate the globe. A railroad completed and in running order, from Teddo to Yokohama, conveyed these gentlemen, our noble guests, on the commencement of their journey. Telegraph lines in working order, operated by Japanese operatives, are already constructed, and more contemplated. Light-houses and light-ships have been constructed at all necessary points along the Japanese coast, where well-kept beacons guide and welcome commerce in safety to their ports. An Imperial Mint, complete in all its appointments, has coined millions of dollars of the precious metals, and is still in active operation. A dry-dock has been constructed in which, but the other day, one of the largest of our vessels of war, the flagship *Colorado*, was docked with all of her guns in position and repairs to her bottom most successfully made. Hundreds of the young nobility of Japan are being educated in our own country and in Europe. A college, numerously attended, is in full operation in Yeddo, under the jurisdiction of an American gentleman, assisted by European and American subordinates. Private schools are numerous throughout the Empire, conducted by foreigners and with the come five Japanese ladies seeking foreign culture, and making by their advent, the promise of a most noble reform.

Thus I might proceed and enumerate, at a great length, the evidences of this nation's progress. But I feel that more extended illustrations are not necessary in the face of the one great fact that meets us here, face to face to-night, in the presence of this noble array of Japanese dignitaries, representing as they do, not only all departments of that Government, but the dignity of the Throne itself—a Throne which is but yesterday, as it were, was one of the most secluded and mysterious on earth.

Who of you all, gentlemen, can fail to see in this sight the harbinger of greater events still to follow, that shall place Japan, in a very brief future, in complete alignment with the most advanced nations of the earth? We are proud of the past, proud of the present, and confident of the future. In this spirit I am sure the whole heart of the American nation will leap up to welcome the noble Ambassadors of our sister nation.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE EMBASSY.

The following card is published in the San Francisco papers of Jan. 20:

To the Patrons of all the Churches and all the Members of the "Ministerial Unions" of San Francisco:

DEAR BRETHREN: Having recently arrived in your city in company with the Japanese Embassy, I desire to lay before you certain facts, and ask your co-operation for the accomplishment of certain purposes, in which, I trust, we all have and feel a common interest. This Embassy is commissioned by the Government of Japan to inquire into and learn all it can about all the institutions and religions, as well as the arts and sciences of the various Christian nations to which it is accredited, and officers are appointed for the various especial purposes and objects of these inquiries. Among these there are officers of this Embassy especially charged with the duty of learning all they can of the peculiar doctrines and customs and usages of Christianity. These officers, as well as the Chief Ambassador, on their passage across the Pacific, have frequently expressed their belief that at no distant day all restrictions against Christianity in their country would be removed and entire freedom of conscience in matters of religion would prevail. They are, for this reason, now anxious to obtain light and information upon this subject wherever they may travel, and it seems to me to be a good opportunity for leading men in all the Churches in the various cities through which they may pass to lay before them their views, and to petition the Embassador (who is also the Prime Minister of Japan) for the speedy repeal of the old edict against Christianity. It is believed that the Japanese Government have no desire to persecute native Christians now, but only do so to make a show of opposition merely to keep parties quiet who are not yet fully enlightened in regard to their relations with the outside world, and so to keep the peace. It was, no doubt, entirely for this reason that about two years since some 8,000 native Christians, living in a village near Nagasaki, Japan, were exiled from their homes, and distributed in various provinces of the Empire, and kept in close confinement, at hard labor. It is also frequently reported that these exiles are subjected to very hard and cruel torture in order to force them to return to their old faith.

Would it not be well, then, if you, brethren of the Ministerial Union here in San Francisco, the first Christian city that has had the privilege of receiving this interesting Embassy on its way to the various nations and peoples of Christendom, should come forward on behalf of the Churches you represent, and make your formal petition to this Embassador, the Prime Minister of the Empire, asking for the liberation of those brethren in bonds and for the repeal of the old edict against Christianity. You can in this connection, also inform them that our Government gives perfect freedom of conscience to all sects and classes, and that in thus asking the Japanese Government to repeal its edict and to release those who are in bond for conscience-sake, we do not desire to interfere in any way with the political institutions of their country, but only to invite them to adopt the principles of freedom that they now find in successful operation among ourselves. If, at your meeting on Monday next, you can all agree upon concerted action, I hope your petition may be received with favor, and also that the example in it you may set may be followed by the representatives of the Churches in other cities, as the Embassy moves on eastward. May God direct in all that appertains to this very important matter, is the prayer of yours in Christ,

J. GOBLE,
A. B. F. Mission, Yokohama, Japan.

A deputation of Baptist clergymen called upon the Embassy at San Francisco, presented Iwakura with a handsome copy of the Bible, and expressed their good will in a general manner, not savoring at all of sectarianism.

EASTWARD.

The Japanese Embassy left San Francisco several weeks ago, and has been slowly making its way across the Continent. Stockton, the capital of the State, was visited after leaving San Francisco. Virginia City and the mining districts were visited. At Salt Lake City, and in that vicinity, the party remained some days, delayed by the deep snows along the Union Pacific Railroad. Judging from the slender accounts that have reached us of their experience in that polygamous region, it does not appear that they were injured morally by Mormon contact. "One of the principal members of the Japanese Embassy," says the Salt Lake *Tribune* of Feb. 9, "was waited on yesterday by a messenger from the 'Prophet Brigham,' requesting the Oriental Prince to call on the Western Prophet. His Highness remarked that it was not etiquette in Japan for persons of his rank, when among strangers, to make calls, but awaited the calls of people among whom they may be sojourning. The Prophet's messenger replied that the Seer and Revelator was very anxious to see the representatives of His Majesty, but was sorry to admit that it was impossible for him to do so immediately. The royal Ambassador inquired why the Prophet could not call. To this the messenger replied that the Prophet was unwillingly confined to his room in charge of a Federal officer. The Prince saw the point at once, and, with a frown, said: 'We came to the United States to see the President of this great nation; we do not know how he would like for us to call on a man who had broken the laws of his country and was under arrest.'"

A SLIP.

In the course of their calls at various places while delayed at Salt Lake City, a portion of the party was taken to Brigham Young's house. This occasioned considerable misunderstanding, but was afterward explained by Minister De Long to have no special significance, the party being in escort of the city authorities, and not knowing in advance all the places where they were to be taken.

SINCE LEAVING SALT LAKE CITY,

a few days ago, the experience of the Ambassadorial dignitaries has had little variety. For the last four weeks a party of young Japanese gentlemen, students at Eastern colleges, have been at the Tremont House awaiting the arrival of their friends from home. Their deportment and intelligence have won the warm good will of all about the hotel, who describe them as "perfect little gentlemen." Three of them, Minami, Asahi, and Tats, are sons of Iwakura, the Chief of the Embassy. They designed a few days ago to go as far as Omaha to meet their father, but have since modified their plans, and will go only as far as Aurora.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION.

The programme for the entertainment of the Embassy while in the city is simple. The Oriental guests are expected, via the Burlington Road, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, they having passed Omaha at 10 a. m. yesterday. A Committee of Aldermen, occupying a special car, will leave on the [illegible] train to meet them. The two distinguished deputations will meet probably not far from Aurora. The three sons of Iwakura will accompany the Committee. Arriving at the Sixteenth street depot, they were taken in carriages to the Grand Central Hotel and the Tremont House. The last mentioned hostelry will accommodate Iwakura and the more distinguished of the party. At this hotel they will be received by Mayor Medill with an address of welcome. On Tuesday they will be shown the city. Brilliant festivities will not be expected. From Chicago the route will be toward Washington.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Meeting of Representatives of Irish Societies to Arrange for the Celebration of the Birth of Ireland's Patron Saint—Very Little Accomplished.

A meeting of representatives from the different Irish societies of the city, was held at Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on Harrison street, near Halsted, yesterday afternoon, to make arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which occurs on the 17th proximo. The assembly was called to order at a quarter of 4 o'clock, John Comisky in the chair.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the societies represented were as follows:

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society—Patrick Keane, B. O'Sullivan, William Meehan, Alexander Cairns, Jeremiah Clifford, C. J. Hickey.

Roman Catholic Temperance Society—Frank McCann, James Doyle, Patrick Finnigan, William Carroll, John H. Dowlin.

Mulligan Zouaves—J. J. Healy, D. J. McCarthy, Thos. Meavy, C. Arthurs, Wm. Marsh.

Father Mathew Temperance Society—John Connell, Peter Cahill, John Durkin, Jeremiah Ryan, John Duncan.

United Sons of Erin—Patrick Rafferty, L. H. O'Connor, L. O'Brien, Tim Hayes, Thos. Fitzgerald.

Hibernian Society—David Walsh, Jas. Halligan, Edward Hayes, John Ryan, John O'Brien.

Holy Family Temperance Society—Dennis Gleason, Jas. O'Neill, J. W. Clancy, John L. Quaine, Daniel Tuohig.

Montgomery Light Guards—J. J. Crowley, T. O'Sullivan, R. Collins.

St. Bridget's Temperance Society—James V. Byrne, John F. O'Connor, James McDonnell, Peter Quinn, John Cassidy.

An election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, with the following result:

President—David Walsh.
Secretary—Francis McCann.
Treasurer—B. O'Sullivan.

The President elect said he simply desired to say that he would render any service for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The Treasurer, Mr. Connell, submitted the following unique report:

To the President and Delicates from the Difrent Societies in Convention assembled the Treasurer reports the following Received in Behalf of the Convention on Feby 7th 71 67 Dollers Paid to W. F. Story for Printing 4 Doller and fifty cents on hand 63 dollers and fifty cents,

JOHN CONNELL Treasurer.

A delegate inquired what had become of the $5 the societies paid in last year.

Some discussion followed, in which it was urged that the $5 was an initiation fee, and it ought not to be refunded, as every new society that came in would be asked for $5.

On motion, it was decided that the money should remain in the hands of the Treasurer.

The President (Mr. Walsh) announced as the next thing in order the making of arrangements for celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Rafferty, of the United Sons of Erin, said the delegates from that society had been instructed to vote against turning out, in view of the great calamity that had afflicted the city.

One of the delegates of the same society said that a majority of the Sons were in favor of celebrating the day.

Mr. B. O'Sullivan moved that the societies represented turn out on St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Crowley said that St. Patrick's Day came, this year, on Sunday, and it would be well to settle whether Monday or Sunday should be celebrated.

Mr. Healey said it would be impossible for the Mulligan Zouaves to turn out.

The roll of societies was then called, and it was determined, by a vote of 7 to 2, to have a procession.

A communication was received from Captain Crowley, of the Montgomery Light Guards, tendering the services of his company as an escort.

Action on the acceptance of the offer was deferred until next Sunday.

Then followed a discussion as to the propriety of appointing a Chief Marshal. There were several societies who claimed the honor, but nothing definite was done, the appointment being postponed until the next meeting.

A delegate stated that the meeting was an illegal one anyhow, as notice of it had been given only in one little paper (the *Times*.)

Mr. Rafferty again stated the reason why the United Sons of Erin would not turn out. They could not march on the south side without interfering with the workmen taking out *debris* from cellars.

The delegate who was in favor of turning out thought it as proper for the Irishman to celebrate his "natal day," as it was for the Germans to celebrate a victory over the French. [Applause.]

The chairman said their differences of opinion should be settled within their own society.

On motion, C. C. J. Hickey, J. Halligan, Jeremiah Ryan, J. L. Quaine, J. V. Byrne, J. J. Crowley, and J. J. Healey were appointed a committee to lay out a line of march, and report at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until next Sunday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mrs. F. W. Lander appears this evening at the Academy of Music in "Elizabeth," in the title *role* of which she has achieved eminent distinction. Her support by the company promises to be very effective, as will be seen by the following distribution of characters:

Elizabeth	Mrs. F. W. Lander
Robert, Earl of Sussex	Frank Lawlor
King James I	F. G. Maynard
Burleigh	James Padgett
Sir Francis Bacon	Spencer Pritchard
Lord Howard	John Armstrong
Francis Drake	Fred Bock
Marquis de Mendoza	J. S. Carhart
Davidson	J. B. Everham
Ralegh	L. Pembroke
Sir George Jackson	
Lady Sarah Howard	Miss H. E. Badey
Lady Ann Bossang	Miss Cordelia Cappell
Maria Lambrun	Mrs Mary Myers

GLOBE THEATRE.

"Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," is to be revived at the Globe Theatre this evening, by the regular dramatic company. The piece enjoyed a very successful run at its former production, and will doubtless be well received this time. Miss De Bar appears as *Bertha*, and Mr. Lingham takes the part of *Jack Everson*.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The lovers of elegant minstrelsy will find especial attractions to-night at the West Side Opera House. The strength of the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble troupe is augmented by Harrigan and Hart, who are said to be the finest song and dance men in the business. There are a number of new features in the programme, and that immensely popular hit, "East Lynne in Black," is continued for another week.

A "CHICAGO JUBILEE."

It is stated on good authority that steps are being taken, and a portion of the stock is already subscribed, toward carrying out the greatest musical achievement of the age. A mammoth "Chicago Jubilee" is proposed to be held in this city next June, and it is said that it will eclipse anything ever attempted. It is designed to engage all the solo artists of renown, with a chorus of twelve thousand voices. The plan includes the erection of a coliseum, probably on the West Side, capable of seating sixty thousand people. A meeting is soon to be called for the purpose of taking more active steps in the matter.

MANNING IN LOUISVILLE.

Billy Manning and party have "hit 'm hard" in Louisville, judging by the following extract from one of the papers of that city:

The day of minstrel aristocracy has come. Billy Manning opened last night with the most *recherche* entertainment ever given in the profession. On entering the door the people were handed an envelope, on which appeared the "Compliments of W. E. Manning." Inside was an elegantly printed programme, French tinted, and water-marked. This was a new phase of minstrelsy—a refinement for which that exceedingly eccentric William Manning can claim originality. The first part embraced half a dozen comic and sentimental pieces—basso, tenor, and buffo solos and choruses, all executed with the most finished and harmonious touches. This part closed with a bell medley, the bells cast from the great Court-House bell which went down in the great fire at Chicago. The veteran Newcomb, for years a successful manager, appeared on the end, with Manning as his *vis-a-vis*. Manning gave his railroad experience in that querulous tone and earnestness for which he is noted, and reminded the audience of the Fat Contributor. Billy leans that way—he weighs ninety pounds.

The most wonderful and entertaining feature was the duet and eccentric dance by Andy McKee and Stevie Rogers. We regard their dancing, with its athleticism and easy contortions, quite as extraordinary as the most artistic *pas de seul* ever given by Ellsler or her followers. Wonderful! It was immense. These young, limber fellows have at last discovered something new in burlesque dancing.

Ricardo, the male soprano—if such a vocal peculiarity can be conceived—rendered his songs with a finish and beauty that was pleasing and astonishing.

Newcomb's exhibition of the "black art," after the manner of Blitz, was funny and ridiculous. Hall's banjo solo was as good as one ever hears anywhere, and can hardly be surpassed.

Kelly, the sweetest of balladists, was encored deservedly, and gave the audience the pleasure of his best and richest notes. The bill concluded with the extravaganza of "One Night in a Bar room," which was replete with the most ludicrous and laughable features.

Manning undoubtedly has the best minstrel company on the road. He carries the stars of the profession, and his crowded and delighted house last night is an evidence of the appreciation of the public. If he has been unsuccessful before, it has not been his fault, for he never carries a bad company. This trip will be the crowning one of his checkered career.

We are not accustomed to making detailed mention of this class of entertainments, but we have been destitute of any kind of amusement so long that a first-class minstrel company is the good fortune of the community. We pat the eccentric William on the back, while we admit that if he carries the week through with entertainments equal to that of last night, money must be scarce in Louisville and shows plenty when he is not greeted with crowded houses and friendly faces. See Manning and be happy.

A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION

was evidently made by Mr. J. F. Wheelock in a "Divorce," concerning the production of which in Elmira, N. Y., the *Gazette* says:

Mr. J. F. Wheelock and Miss Cassie Troy, the first as *Alfred Adrianse*, the other as *Fanny*, maintained the prominent positions of the piece. Wheelock is a thoroughly fine art. He is effective in every point of the piece. His stage appearance is prepossessing—he is admirably suited to the character which, in its perfect delineation requires dramatic ability of the best order, and this Wheelock possesses. He won the audience from the first, and at the close of the second act Miss Troy and he were called before the curtain. Throughout the piece they were each the recipients of generous applause.

An Escapade at the Denver Jail.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 24.—This forenoon, about 11:45, three prisoners in the County Jail, named Griswold, Wright, and Hill, all of them in for murder, overpowered Davis, the turnkey, took away his revolver, and shot him in the back part of the head, it is reported not fatally. A brother of Davis, 17 years old, was in the office and went to the rescue. He encountered Griswold in the passageway leading to the cells. They exchanged shots, Griswold being hit on the breast, from which he died in a few minutes. The other was not hurt. Wright, the other prisoner, escaped to a hay-loft in the rear of the jail, where he was stirred up by a negro with a pitchfork, and was recaptured. There is strong talk of lynching Wright, who is one of the murderers of Wall, and is considered a very desperate character. He was probably the instigator of the outrage.

Steamers Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The steamer Columbia, while landing at the levee, this afternoon, was struck by a large cake of ice and a hole knocked in the starboard side, near the stern. She was forced out into the current and headed for the Illinois shore, but before reaching it sank in about 12 feet of water. She lies straight, and can be raised. She is owned by the St. Louis and Arkansas River Company.

The steamer John Kyle, which sunk near Commerce, Mo., yesterday, was owned by W. F. & F. S. Davidson, of LaCrosse, Wis., A. M. Hutchinson, of St. Louis, and John Kyle, of Cincinnati. She was valued at $100,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

The Coming Great International Rowing Contest.

American vs. English Muscle and Endurance.

The Past, Present and Future of the Atalanta Crew.

Base-Ball Matters—The Great Nines—New Rules.

The Oar.

NEW YORK VERSUS LONDON.

By Robt. B. Johnson.

Again the gallant standard bearers of American amateur rowing, throw down the gauntlet, and this time to the first, strongest, and wealthiest rowing organization in the world. Again a crew of American gentlemen are glad of a chance to cross the wide ocean, and test the prowess of English oarsmen on their own water; to vindicate the honor which the Harvards sacrificed in 1868. It was to be hoped that the second friendly rowing contest between the amateurs of England and America might take place in this country, as the first did in England, in order that our people might have an opportunity of witnessing a trial of skill, which would be looked forward to with interest by all classes. But this was not to be; it has long been understood that any meeting of this kind must take place on English waters, and, therefore, the Atalantas, in framing their challenge to the Londoners, agreed to pull the race on the Thames. English professional oarsmen have twice come to America, being allowed their expenses, but with them it was a matter of dollars and cents, and they made more, by so doing than by pulling at home, since had the Canadian crew crossed the water, their backing, which at home was very liberal, would have been very light abroad.

The Atalanta crew who have entered the arena against the London Rowing Club, have not done so inconsiderately. It is not with a view to have their name trumpeted abroad, nor with the probable consequence before them of bursting a bubble reputation. Their action has not been hasty, but immeasurably well timed. The racing crew of the Atalantas has been steadily advancing for years, and it now stands in the front rank of American amateur oarsmen. The Atalantas are *par excellence* the champion crew of America. They stand to-day without a rival, and can defeat handily, on short notice, any picked crew of amateurs on the Continent. The organization of the Atalanta Club dates back nearly a quarter of a century to a time when rowing, as a fine art, was indeed in its infancy. It came into existence when boating in the metropolis was on the wane. The gay routs and pleasant excursions of the Castle Garden and Independent Boating Associations were becoming fewer and fewer, and the clubs comprising them were one after another breaking up. A short time after its organization, the Atalanta Boat Club found itself like Noah in the Ark—alone upon the waters.

A few years later the names of many new boat clubs could be found in the Register, but they confined themselves mostly to excursions of various kinds, and for a long time never thought of "measuring spruces." In 1860 the Atalantas participated in a regatta of the Hudson Navy, and achieved great honor, winning all three races—six oared, four oared and barges. From that time to the present day they have steadily increased the brilliancy of their record, and their star is still in the ascendant. In the first regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, at Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867, the Atalantas won the race for six-oared gigs with ease, over a three-mile course, against four competitors, in 22 minutes, 8 seconds. In September of 1868, over the same course, the Atlantas won the eight-oared barge race, and came in second in the race for six-oared gigs. In 1869 the Atlantas, in a six-oared shell, without coxswain, won the race over the same course in 19 minutes, 19 seconds. These races were between the first oarsmen of the Hudson, and comprised the crack men of the Mutual club, the Waverly, Gulick, Vesper, Columbia, Beaverwyck, Hudson, and Atlantic.

It had long been a disputed question whether the college oarsmen were really superior to our amateur club men or not, and many propositions looking to a meeting between representative crews of both classes had been advanced. One year ago the Atalanta crew considered themselves as beyond a doubt they were, the champion amateur crew outside the colleges. Wishing to test the above question, they opened negotiations whereby it was arranged that they could meet both Yale and Harvard on different days.

The first contest was between the Atalantas and the Yale University crew, on Lake Saltonstall, near New Haven, on Monday, July 10, 1871, at 5:30 p. m. Both crews pulled in six-oared shells, without coxswain. The gross weight of the Atalanta crew was 869½ lbs; that of Yale crew, 914 lbs. The average age of the Atalantas, 26 years; Yale, 19½ years. Weight of boats—Atalanta, 128 lbs; Yale, 140 lbs. The start was made in good style, the Atalantas jumping ahead at the word "go," crossing Yale's bow a half mile down, turning the stake ahead, and coming home with seconds ahead, and "going easy." This race was close, compared with the one which followed with the Harvards. The name of Harvard, however, carried considerable prestige, as Harvard for several years, in the University races, had come up to the score ahead of Yale, and it was generally supposed that the fair escutcheon of the Atalantas was about to be sullied by the match.

On the 19th of July, at Ingleside, Mass., Harvard and Atalanta were in line; Harvard inside, Atalanta outside. The weight of the Harvards [illegible] lbs.; Atalanta, 132 lbs.; average age, 23 years. The start was beautiful, and closer than in the previous race, but it was not long before the nose of the Atalanta boat shoved ahead, and soon drew a length after it. Down the course went the Atalantas in their pine boat; all six bodies rising and falling like clockwork, keeping time to the "iron-stroke" of invincible "Doc" Withers. Home they come on the jump, having led their opponents all the way, and fairly walked away from them on the finish. The time was: Atalanta, 18m. 19½s.; Harvard, 19m 22½s.

In these two races the Atalantas "covered themselves with glory," and achieved a fame which we hope may never be tarnished. The equanimity and composure with which they enter a race is only exceeded by the ease with which they win it, and we have great hopes of our favorites. It is a source of the liveliest satisfaction to every American oarsman to know that our representative crew are not only scientific pullers, but they are also gentlemen in every sense of the word, who can bear defeat in a fair race, and accord to their victorious opponents with unfeigned pleasure the laurels which, under similar circumstances, they themselves receive with such dignity and modesty. They are fit representatives of our boating interests, and we predict that they will render a good account of themselves.

Be it known that the Atalanta Crew, in arranging the race with the London Crew, is tackling a more powerful antagonist than did Harvard when it pulled against Oxford. The London Rowing Club is an old association, and comprises among its members the champion amateurs of Europe, whether you want a single sculler, double-sculler, pair-oar, four-oar, six or eight-oar. They hold champion trophies innumerable of the hardest pulled races that ever occurred in British waters. They are high-toned gentlemen, and their Club is harder of entry than any similar organization in existence. During the stay of the Harvards in England, they treated them (in marked contrast with their opponents, the Oxfords,) with the utmost kindness and consideration tendering them the free use of their boats, and electing them honorary members of the Club. As an evidence of their appreciation of these attentions, the Harvards presented them with the boat in which they (the Harvards) pulled the race. Judging from former experience, the Atalantas will be treated handsomely, and as for the New York boys of the "A. B. C.," we can assure our English cousins that they "will never say die."

American sports, to use a commercial phrase, are "looking up." Last summer the Ward Brothers—may their tribe increase—defeated with ease two champion crews of England,—Thames and Tyne,—and one crack Canadian crew, and achieved for themselves the championship of the world. Last season, also, my Lord Ashbury, with unparalleled cheek, came over to take away the America's cup, but went home without it, leaving behind several British cups which he had brought over and sailed for. And now the glorious old Atalantas have shied their castor into the ring, and will soon follow.

We are not going to "halloo before we are out of the wood," and do not believe the Atalantas will have a "walk over," as Harry Kelly predicted for the Harvards, but we do think that, barring accidents, and with "fair day and fair track," the London Rowing Club will pull the hardest race they ever pulled. "Doc" Withers can set and maintain as pretty a stroke as any man in this country, and the beauty of his stroke is not its only recommendation—it has all the beef necessary.

This race will probably take place in June or July, and, as the time draws near, will of course attract a great deal of attention. The style of stroke which the Atalantas pull is altogether different from that pulled by the perverse and obstinate Harvards, which they were determined to retain despite the warnings of many experienced oarsmen, among others, that old oracle Hank Ward, who knows everything worth knowing about pulling a boat. The Harvards pulled their lightning stroke, which they nor any one else, for that matter, could not maintain for any distance. It defeated them, as it had Hamill before them, when it was brought into competition with a long and steady stroke. The Atalantas pull a long and steady stroke, starting at about forty-four and coming down to thirty-nine or thirty-eight at the finish. They have tried it, and they know what it is.

A few short seasons back, on a pleasant summer evening, a million of people were gathered on the banks of the Thames, waiting with breathless silence the word which was to send two small boats, containing four men each, struggling with superhuman strength for the mastery, over the course from Putney to Mortlake. In the next instant the air was rent with the shout that went up, and the ground trembled beneath the feet of hundreds of thousands of people rushing madly on, screaming and shouting the while to the four small men, their countrymen, who seemed a mere atom in the presence of such a gigantic multitude. Yes, and in that multitude were the princes and potentates of the nation. The learned Judges and the legislators, and great men whose writings have gone out to every country.

And whilst this fierce throng, one of the largest ever gathered together in modern times, were rushing, and screaming, and shouting, and halooing, to their men on the Thames, all was quiet and serene on the great Atlantic, in whose mighty depths lay the cable, cleared of all messages, waiting to flash across its endless fibres to an anxious nation, thousands of miles away, the tidings of victory or defeat. It came: "A glorious defeat for America's sons." And it was a glorious defeat, and one of which they might feel proud. Of course, America could not let the matter rest here, but we have to get another crew, was the question. That question is now solved,—the Atalantas have been educating themselves in the [illegible] oar for four years past, and are now better fit to enter into a hard race than any American crew ever was before. And if they are better fit to pull, they need be, for they are pitted against a powerful antagonist.

Base Ball.

THE COMING SEASON—GREAT NINES.

From the New York World.

As the season progresses much interest is being manifested among those who delight in a well-played game of base ball. It is generally conceded, however, that the coming season will not be so prolific of match games, but that those played will be decidedly more interesting in character; and if the clubs decide to charge only 25 cents admittance to each game, there is no reason why the season should not turn out financially better than last season. So far there are only seven professional nines in the field; they will no doubt be increased, however, by several semi-professional nines, who will try the co-operative plan. The following are the official nines:

Boston—McVey, Spalding, Gould, Barnes, Schafer, G. Wright, Leonard, H. Wright, and F. Rogers.

Cleveland—White, Wolters, Carleton, Sweasy, Sutton, Holdsworth, Allison, Pratt, and Hastings.

Athletic—Malone, McBride, Fisler, Reach, Anson, Mack, Treacey, Cuthbert, and McGeary.

Mutual—C. Mills, McMullin, Start, Hicks, Boyd, Pearce, Hatfield, Eggler, and Cummings.

Haymakers—Abrams, Zettlein, McAtee, Wood, Bellan, Force, Gedney, King, and Martin.

Atlantic—Ferguson, Breeh, Dehlman, Carney, Burdock, Barlow, Chapman, Remsen, and McDonald.

Baltimore—Craver, Mathews, E. Mills, Pike, Higham, Radcliffe, Yorke, G. Hall, and Fisher.

The Olympic and National, of Washington; the Maryland, of Baltimore; and the Eckford, of Brooklyn, will no doubt be strong nines; but whether they will be competitors for the whip pennant is not yet determined upon. So far nothing has been heard of a positive character from Chicago, Rockford, or Fort Wayne. It is not at all unlikely but that Mr. Foley will get up a good amateur nine in Chicago, [Ill.,] and that all the regular professional nines will visit that city during the season, and either play against Foley's amateurs or arrange to play against each other there.

The amount of capital invested this year in base ball is still very considerable. The Haymakers' capital stock is $30,000; the Bostons, $15,000; the Baltimore Club, $15,000; and the Clevelands, $10,000. Altogether it is estimated that over $120,000 will be invested this year.

CHAMPIONSHIP RULES.

Harry Wright, of the Boston Red Stockings, Chairman of the Committee on Rules for the base ball championship of the country, has prepared regulations which declare that all clubs which propose to enter must do so before May 1, with a remittance of $10. Each club shall play five games with each contesting club, the first five games, in every case, to be considered as championship games, and the series must be played before Nov. 1. The club winning the greatest number of games in the championship contest shall be declared champion of the United States, and fly the championship streamer for the succeeding season.

ON ICE.

A noteworthy contest at base ball took place on the ice at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, a few days ago, between the Capitoline and Prospect Park tens, the former made up of Pearce, Jimmy Wood, George Hall, McDonald, and six amateurs, and the latter ten, all amateurs. The "Caps" won by a score of 37 to 6.

THE LAW COURTS.

Judgment for $48,969.59 Rendered Against the City—Miscellaneous Transactions.

Superior Court.

HEAVY JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the case of John J. Parry against the City, judgment was rendered for $48,969.58. This was a claim under a contract for deeping the Canal from Section 27 to 32, inclusive. The evidences of the claim, so far as the city was concerned, were lost in the late fire, but were presented by such testimony as would enable a Court to act to adjudicate upon the lost claim. The City Law Department required that this evidence should be presented in open Court, so that there should be a complete adjudication. The case was heard, the indebtedness was proved, and judgment was rendered.

INSURANCE.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by the Occidental Insurance Company against Charles Robinson, in which damages are laid at $1,000. It is alleged that defendant, by false representation as to value of certain property destroyed at No. 15 Lake street, fraudulently obtained from the plaintiff the sum of $3,300, the amount of a policy dated Sept. 25th last.

ASSUMPSIT AND TRESPASS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by William H. Griffin against George Jackson, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Michael Considine against John Toole, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

Circuit Court.

THE JURY FAILED TO AGREE.

In the case of William Mitchell against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. This was a suit to recover for personal injuries, resulting from a collision between an engine and a wagon in which plaintiff was riding.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by the North Branch Lumber Company against A. Delfosse and another, for a mechanic's lien on Lot 3, Block 1, Chatfield's addition, being a Sub-division of Blocks 16 and 17, Section 5, Township 39, north, Range 14.

REPLEVIN.

An action of replevin was commenced by Rufus Soule to recover possession of a stock of groceries at No. 261 West Randolph street.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Chapin Moore against Horatio G. Hastings, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

Official Short-Hand Reporters in the Courts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There have been for some time articles appearing, at intervals of a month or two, in the local papers, purporting to be pleas for some ill-used and altogether unhappy manipulators of the mystic characters, who are tortured in the most excruciating manner by some Utopian woe, whose origin their disordered fancies have found in the bill providing that the Cook County Judge shall appoint official reporters in the Courts of the County.

Now, as you have permitted the use of your columns for the purpose of attacking this system, I trust you will permit a word in its defence, and I promise you that it shall be the last; for it is only desired, and it is but justice, that the facts should be stated which go to justify and render necessary the system which has been attacked.

The first point made by "Short-Hand Writers" in the last article that has appeared on the subject was that, because the county had provided "Judges, clerks, juries, bailiffs, court-rooms, records, and all the other requisites," therefore, it should *not* provide official reporters. The effect of the point is destroyed by the logic used in its construction. The fact is apparent that, if official reporters in the Courts are essential to the proper administration of justice, then it is as proper for the county to appoint and pay them, as it is for it to appoint and pay the other above-named officials.

Official reporters are necessary because, as any lawyer of experience well knows, it is desirable, and, in fact, almost if not absolutely necessary, that there should be some place convenient to the Courts, where reporters of known experience, integrity, and reliability may be obtained at a moment's notice; and whose reports, after having been taken, cannot be changed or tampered with, for the reason that the reporter is under heavy bonds for the accuracy and honesty of the reports; and where the note can be preserved, continually, and can be found and transcribed, even for years afterward. In this place, let it be understood that there is no charge but what the reporters appointed by the Judges have performed their duty to the fullest extent.

In the absence of regular official reporters, there would be great confusion and inconvenience, both to the courts and to the attorneys. There is as much difference in short-hand reporters as there is in members of any other business or profession and those who are ignorant of the art are generally incapable of judging of the qualifications of a reporter until after the reporter shall have been employed and the work transcribed. There are a dozen or more men in this city who have studied short-hand, but have never become proficient in it, and many of them never can, and yet they are all ready and willing to go into Court and report cases, when the possibility—in fact, the certainty—is, that they will make a miserable botch of the testimony. These men need practice more than business. They have no particular business location; they have no reputation at stake; they are under no bonds; and they are not permanent. Any, or all of them, are likely at any moment to "fold their tents [if they have any], like the Arabs, and steal away" to other cities, where a more tempting field is found. When they report cases the chances are, that the attorneys, when the transcript is wanted, will either not find the *soi-disant* reporters, or else the notes will be *lost*, which means that the undertaking was too great for the tyro, and he cannot transcribe his notes.

Finally, there is no injustice in the system at all; for there is no law against the attorneys in any cause in the Courts of Cook County employing any reporter they choose, whether official or unofficial; and it has been and is now done. The fact is, that there is no difficulty whatever in any reporter of ability and honesty securing all the work he wishes, and receiving pay for the same. The only difficulty with these men who are raising this cry of injustice is, that their inability is so well known, and their failures and inaccurate and incomplete reports so common, that attorneys have been loth to employ them; and, as a polite excuse for so declining, have told them that they happened to have an official reporter.

All the injustice there is in the matter is, that they should be permitted to cry injustice when there is no injustice, and to prejudice the public, who are not *au fait* in short-hand matters, against a system which has proved highly beneficial in every respect, and which is, and has been for a long time, in use in almost every State in the Union.

The assertion that $10,000 a year is expended by the county for reporting is a gross exaggeration, as anyone can see who will look into the matter. If there is anything so gross and unjust in the county paying whatever amount is paid (while it is admitted to be entirely proper for the county to pay all the other officers of the Courts), why is it that these gentlemen have been trying to become *particeps criminis*, by endeavoring to collect the money themselves, as they admit they have?

In conclusion, allow me to say that I am not one of the official reporters, nor is this written with their knowledge or desire. Yours, &c.,

SHORT-HAND.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.

Man Scalded Alive at Galena.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Feb. 22.

Mat Meller's brewery, in this city, was, this morning, the scene of one of the most horrible deaths by accident that ever occurred in Galena.

In the brewery is a large boiler, about eight feet in diameter, holding fifty barrels. Running directly over this boiler, horizontally, and about two feet above it, is a large pipe, which has a faucet, or cock, over the centre of the boiler, from which the latter is supplied with water from the pipe. This morning the boiler was about two-thirds full of hot water. Mr. Bernhard Behler, one of the employes, knelt upon the brick-work in which the boiler is set, and reached over the center of the boiler to turn the faucet with a wrench. In doing so the handle of the wrench came off, and fell into the water. Mr. B., in stooping to pick up the handle, which was floating on the water, lost his balance, and fell in. He screamed at the top of his voice for help. Three of the men, who were in bed in an adjoining apartment, sprang up and hastened to rescue him. They found him standing up, with the water up to his waist, and his hands grasped upon the top of the boiler (which was as high as his head), and making a desperate effort to pull himself out. His boots and pantaloons were so heavy with the weight of water in them, that he was unable to spring out, while the flesh was literally boiling from his bones. They pulled him out, placed him upon a bed, and sent for the Drs. Crawford, who pronounced his recovery impossible. All that could be done, was to administer anodynes to relieve the pain. The accident happened at 8 o'clock, and the unfortunate man lingered in the most intense agony until about 10, when death put an end to his sufferings.

His legs and the lower part of his body were literally cooked, while a portion of his hands and face were badly scalded from water, which had evidently spattered upon them in his struggle to free himself from the boiling water.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Andrew Allison, residing near Macomb, committed suicide by cutting his throat, on Monday last. He was a bachelor, 60 years of age, and held property valued at $125,000.

—A lady writes from Prophetstown that "the best, middle-aged, influential men of that place, whose heads are white with the frosts of many winters, take their infant sons of 3 or 4 years into the saloons and dens, and teach them to play auction pitch."

—Colonel Jacob Whipple, one of the old settlers of Whiteside County, died on the 10th instant at the residence of his son, a few miles west of Sterling, at the age of nearly 90 years. Colonel Whipple settled in Sterling in the year 1838, and has resided in the county ever since.

—Prophetstown shipped the champion hog of the season, an 800 pound Poland China. She also claims the honor of the champion infant, a 3-year old, weighing over 60 pounds, and still growing rapidly.

—Judge McFarland, an old and prominent citizen of Ridge Prairie, died Feb. 19.

IOWA.

At a masquerade ball at Iowa Falls, last Monday, George Washington danced with the Goddess Diana, while a gigantic monkey beat time with his tail on the floor.

—Arrangements are being made to build a railway from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to the pork houses in East DesMoines. The track will be about half a mile long, and is to be built this season.

WISCONSIN.

A new Catholic Church is to be built at Humboldt.

—Charles Croft, of Lancaster, has caught a live golden eagle.

—G. C. R. Diedrich, of Dickeyville, has a clock which was manufactured at Drier, Germany, in 1749.

INDIANA.

Mad Anthony Park, at Fort Wayne, will be improved in the spring; and a first-class landscape-gardener from the East will be employed to select the trees and shrubbery, to lay out gravel walks, construct a miniature lake, and in other ways contribute to the loveliness of the place.

—A man in Walnut Township, Marshall County, recently received $100 for a single walnut tree. The butt-cut measured 4 feet 5 inches in diameter.

—An infant at Rensselaer has vomited and evacuated thirty or forty pins during the past three or four weeks. It is a bright, healthy child, and seems to suffer very little inconvenience.

—Cully Sadler, an old, blind wood-sawyer of Terre Haute, is dead. He occupied the Town Hall as his dormitory, and sawed all the wood for the city and county, and also sawed for citizens throughout the city. He could find his way by aid of his cane to almost any house on any of the principal streets. He must have been over 60 years old at the time of his death, and never, until recently, became a public charge.

—A cattle dealer in Evansville started out a day or two since to bring in a refractory bull. His neighbor doubted his ability to accomplish it. He said he would do it, or kill his horse. He kept his word, but would much rather have kept the horse.

—A thief recently stole from the residence of James Lonsdale, in Eel River Township, $135 in money, but mysteriously replaced it.

MICHIGAN.

A 200-horse power engine in Detroit runs a coffee-roasting establishment, a machine shop, a feed-mill, a steam carpet-beater, a prepared wheat establishment, picture-frame machinery, a moulding business, and a pully-block manufactory,—distributing its power to buildings 200 feet away. Only about half the power is in use, and the firm has rooms and power to rent.

—The Bay City Library has 2,952 volumes.

—The saloon keepers of Pentwater, with one exception, propose to abandon their present business. The ladies of Attica, Lapeer County, have given the saloon-keepers there three days in which to close their business, failing in which they will be prosecuted.

—A lumber mill, having a capacity of 15,000,000 feet per annum, and two shingle mills with a capacity of 8,000,000, are being erected at Otter Lake, the terminus of the proposed Flint River Railway.

—Mr. Jay, of Bay City, has a hog eight feet in length, five feet around the body, and weighing 500 pounds, at 14 months of age.

—Mr. White, of Marquette, aged 70, was prevented only by the interference of friends from whipping the City Marshal of that town for the offence of poisoning his dog.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Isaac Rogers, of Farmington, Me., who died Feb. 17, was a descendant of the English martyr.

—Quebec mourns the loss of Thomas G. McGrath, an eminent surgeon.

—The father of the four children recently born at one time at St. Charles, Ark., sold their dead bodies for $20.

—Old John Harper expects to wrest much money from the frequenters of race-courses next summer.

Frederick Riedling, of Put-in Bay O., is insane from a sunstroke received in 1868. He has had occasional fits of aberration since the injury, the last being the most serious and prolonged.

—Dr. Amos Osgood, of North Yarmouth, Me., has carried through life the custom of devoting to benevolent objects the proceeds of all professional services on the Sabbath.

—James Fox, the Court House carpenter at St. Louis, climbed the flagstaff on the dome, last Wednesday,—a height of 180 feet,—and refitted the halyards for the flag.

—Dan Rice, after all his ups and downs, has had another down. His personal property in Erie County, Pa., is advertised for sale by the Sheriff.

—Jonathan Needham, assistant prison-keeper at Salt Lake, thinks that town has a huge surplus of lawyers, and would take it as quite a favor if members of the legal fraternity in search of a case would not crowd in to see prisoners all at one time.

—A prominent official in one of the Departments at Washington, a day or two since, came very near losing his life by taking, for a headache, upon the advice of a friend, twelve drops of chlorodine. Restoratives were promptly applied, or the effects would have proved fatal.

—George W. Miller, Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, has, since his appointment, lost by death his father, mother, and one sister, and through their decease has inherited and come into possession of a fortune of $270,000.

—Mrs. Fair's last interviewer writes, Feb. 17: Since the welcome intelligence of a new trial being granted, Mrs. Fair has wonderfully improved in appearance. Her cheeks have gained something of color. The expression of utter abandonment which she wore on the occasion of her suit with Dr. Trask has disappeared, and a bright hopeful light now beams in her eyes. The woman has evidently undergone a perfect change. The prospect of an impending death of disgrace on the gallows, succeeded by a new lease of life and a hope of ultimate acquittal, have wrought a complete transformation.

—Robert Dill, 12 years of age, wandered in North Park, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, with a loaded pistol, trying to find a suitable target, but eventually discharged it into the grating of a waste sewer running from what is known as "The Boy Fountain." An explosion of gas in the sewer followed immediately, and the beautiful little specimen of art, from the gurgling waters of which thousands have quaffed nature's own beverage, was blown to atoms. A charge of malicious mischief was preferred against the lad, who was arrested and will have a hearing before Mayor Callow. The fountain cost the city $400.

—A letter from Nassau, New Providence, says: "I saw a solitary house, pleasantly situated, and made some inquiry concerning it. 'That,' said my friend, 'is a house to which, in conformity to a singular custom prevailing in Nassau, newly-married couples go to pass the honeymoon. They take a servant or two and steal away from the town to this place, from which, after a becoming period is passed, they come forth again. There is nobody there now, but it will be occupied soon, for the rector of one of the churches in Nassau is to be married in a few days.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salt Lake had its first masquerade ball Feb. 2. It ended in a disgraceful fight.

—Ingersoll, Ont., was first lighted by gas Feb. 19.

—Newport, Ky., has already expended $191,582 on her water-works, and they are not yet finished.

—There is no grass in the Neuces Valley, Texas, and 50,000 dead cattle are strewn about the banks of the river, within a circuit of five miles.

—The date for the assembling of the Canadian Parliament has been changed from April 4 to April 11.

—On the 14th, at Danville, Va., ice was made in one night thick enough to bear the weight of a man. This is a rare occurrence in that latitude.

—The new slang phrase is from Dundreary: "It's one of those things that no fellah can find out."

—There are now in the Central Lunatic Colored Asylum at Richmond 182 patients, who are supported at a cost of $3.65 per month.

—Goldsboro, N. C., has three undertakers and twenty-one doctors, yet no one has died since November.

—The Trustees of the Peabody fund, of London, in their report for 1871, state that buildings accommodating 900 families have now been erected. Other sites have been purchased and more buildings will be erected, as the applications for rooms at present far exceed the accommodations.

—Seventeen adjoining farms in Rollinsford, N. H., are owned by persons related to each other.

—The pest house on Salter's Island, N. H., was built in 1749. Fifty graves are still discernible there, only one of which was ever marked by a head-board.

—In sentencing Seth Johnson, the Treasury thief, Chief Justice Carter said: "I will imprison no one in the wretched jail of this District longer than one year."

—George L. Parlow, of New Bedford, has recently succeeded in hatching 996 trout from 1,000 eggs, which is said to be the greatest yield ever known.

—A cannon hauled up from the bed of the Penobscot, last summer after a sleep of ninety years, was used to fire a salute of 37 rounds, at Bangor, Me., on Washington's birthday.

—A tree in New Hampshire stands on the corner of two counties, Rockingham and Strafford, and on the borders of three towns, Epping, Nottingham, and Lee.

—The rank list at Harvard University, which has required students to have 66⅔ per cent in all studies before a rank could be given, is to be changed, and hereafter the rank will be given in each study.

—The *Scotsman* describes a feat of road-steaming. It says that a steam locomotive has just accomplished a journey without a parallel, viz: running from Ipswich to Edinburgh by road, a distance of 450 miles, in 77 hours' travelling time.

—The country seat of a well known banker in New York City, situated at Norwalk, Conn., has been taken, it is rumored, by the ex-Emperor and Empress of France, to be occupied by them next summer.

—A recipe for making the genuine Farina cologne employs 30 minims each of the essential oils of cedrat and orange peel; 40 of neroli; 20 of bergamot and rosemary flowers, and one pint of deodorized alcohol. Mix, and to allow to stand a week.

—On the Bayou Teche, La., recently, a United States Collector attempted to seize, for non-payment of taxes, goods which were already in the Sheriff's hands for non-payment of rent. This curious conflict of authority raises the question which is the prior lien.

—The Portuguese Cabinet has announced a very sweeping *projet de reform*. It includes abolition of the hereditary peerage; the removal of all restrictions on the press; the abolition of punishment by death; the right of holding meetings subject only to police regulations; and the extension of the suffrage, already very low, to heads of a family who can write.

—A lady living near Fort Smith, Arkansas, hearing one of her hogs squealing, in a field, recently, ran out and found the porker in the fatal embrace of a black bear. She ran into the house, but not to shut herself in. Seizing a double-barrelled shot-gun, she went close to the bear as he was dining off the hog, and shot him dead. His weight was found to be 287 pounds.

—A rich young fellow from Alabama visited New York the other day, and, having imbibed a little too freely, took it into his muddled head to enlist in the United States service, under the impression that there was to be immediate war with Spain. He is now petitioning the Secretary of War for a discharge.

—Mr. C. Wallace Howard, at the suggestion of several prominent citizens of Georgia, has undertaken a mission to Europe in the interests of the State of Georgia, and to represent in foreign countries the inducements that are here offered for enterprise in every branch of industry. Immigration is not the single purpose to be accomplished, but also the introduction of capital.

—General Weitzel's dam at Louisville has stood the severe test of the running ice, and remains as solid as the river-bed itself. The work will be actively prosecuted during the coming summer and when finished, there will exist a water power greater, it is claimed, than the whole of the Massachusetts water-powers combined. The sluice in the dam will be about 400 feet wide.

—A London physician, rendered suspicious by continuous failures in vaccination, subjected some of the prepared quills which he had purchased at a respectable druggist's to careful microscopic examination, and found that instead of vaccine virus on the quills, there was only a little starch, with traces of saliva. The wretch who manufactured them should have been shut up for life in a small pox hospital.

—Shortly after the prize numbers in the recent fizzle at Biddeford, Me., had been announced by circulars, a sharper changed a figure in his ticket to make it correspond with a lucky number. He presented his claim, which was acknowledged, and took away a sewing machine. Arguing that "possession is nine points in law," he now refuses to deliver the machine to the holder of the genuine number, claiming that the whole thing was a swindle.

—The Louisville *Commercial* says that Judge O'Hara, of Covington, once, it is reported, adjourned his Court in order to allow the Commonwealth's Attorney, Captain Duncan, of Falmouth, an opportunity to visit the races then in progress at Cincinnati. The Judge has ever denied the soft impeachment. But it is a historical fact that Judge Nuttall once adjourned his Court at Frankfort for the purpose of allowing the Court to witness the elephant Hannibal swim the Kentucky River.

—The Cleveland *Leader* says: "Dr. E. Sterling received on Saturday, from the Hon. N. W. Clark, of Clarkstown, Mich., Director of the State fish-hatching establishment, 8,000 whitefish eggs. A part of them were turned over to Mr. William Yapp, 166 Brownell street, and the remainder were sent to be developed in the famous Castalia Springs, five miles from Sandusky, owned by Mr. J. Hoyt, of this city. Considerable interest will be felt in the result of this first attempt at artificial incubation of whitefish spawn in the State."

—The very interesting memorial ceremony of the Catholic Church called the "Month's Mind," in memory of the late Bishop John McGill, was celebrated in the Richmond Cathedral on Wednesday, by a grand requiem mass. No less than twenty-four clergymen were present, among them Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.; Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del.; Bishop Gibbons, of North Carolina; and Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, Pa.

—An ingenious Georgian has invented a "patent rail splitter," by which an immense pine-log can be riven in a very brief time. A small iron cylinder, or tube, about a half inch in diameter and six inches long, in two equal segments fitting closely together, is inserted into an orifice made with a common auger in the centre of the fallen log. This is filled with powder by means of a slender tube surmounted with a funnel, the charge amounting to an ordinary musket load. A fuse is then attached and fired, and the toughest log is split like an acorn.

—An experimenting Detroit chemist took a piece of threadbare cotton cloth, smeared it with boiled linseed oil, and placed it in the centre of a chest filled with paper and rags. Although the room was not tight and the weather was cold, there was a smell of fire about the room in eight days. Unpacking it, the experimenter found the rag half charred. In April he made a similar experiment with a pair of painters' overalls, which he rolled up with pine shavings, and crowded in next to the roof-boards of a loft. In a week the smell of smoke alarmed a workman in the next room, and the overalls were found to be on fire. And during the hottest weather a handful of old cotton rags, not smeared with oil, became hot enough, when hung up in a tin box in the sun, to light matches which he had placed among them.

The Granting of a New Trial to Mrs. Fair.

From the Sacramento Union, Feb. 6.

The Supreme Court, yesterday, a full bench coinciding in opinion, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court a decision on the application of counsel of Laura D. Fair for a new trial. The opinion was given by Judge Wallace—Rhodes, Sprague, and Niles concurring, and Crockett writing a separate opinion affirming, in different language, the judgment of his associates on the bench. The entire bench is, therefore, unanimous, and the decision is that Mrs. Fair, on account of errors in the rulings of the lower Court, is entitled to a new trial. The case is, therefore, remanded and a new trial ordered.

The Court examined three propositions on which counsel for the defendant demanded a trial *de novo*, and contented itself with the examination of only three. The first was the competency of Henry M. Beach to sit as a trial juror in the case, it having been testified to by several witnesses that he had publicly expressed an opinion that Mrs. Fair was guilty of murder before being sworn as a juror. The point was attempted to be made against Beach that he was, like a juror in the Plummer case, unfit to sit upon the jury, having formed and expressed a decided opinion as to the guilt of the accused. The Court argued the question at length, and came to the conclusion that Beach was not incapacitated to sit in the case, and, in effect, to reverse the decision in the case of Plummer.

The second allegation of counsel for the prisoner is that the Court erred in allowing testimony to be taken relative to the chastity of the accused. The Court argue the question with clearness and force. The rule is laid down as authoritative and absolute that, as no effort was made on the part of the defence to prove the good character of Mrs. Fair, it was not competent for the prosecution to open the question. The defence must put her character in issue before it could be made a matter of testimony. The chastity of the defendant is only a trait of character, and only to be taken into court upon the invitation of the defendant herself. Authorities are quoted on this point. Counsel for the prosecution contended that the allegation at the outset of the trial by the defence, that the prospects of the accused had been ruined by her intercourse with Crittenden, was the invitation that justified the admission of testimony as to her chastity, and the lower Court so held. The Supreme Judges do not consider this as an invitation to attack within the meaning of the rule that applies in such cases, and say the Court below erred in allowing the testimony to be admitted.

The third question was the relative order in which the respective counsel were permitted to address the jury. The law in relation to this matter is quoted through all its changes, and the conclusion is arrived at that the counsel must alternate in their arguments before the jury. It is within the province of the sitting Judge to arrange the order in which counsel shall speak, but they must alternate. The counsel for the prosecution being allowed the opening argument, the defence had the right to close. Counsel for the prisoner claimed the right, but was overruled by the Court, and the two attorneys for the prisoner were compelled one to follow the other, the prosecution having both the opening and closing argument. The Court having given no direction as to the order of speaking, and the counsel for the prosecution having opened the argument, the defence by right had the close. The Court erred in placing counsel for defence so as to speak in succession, and for this reason, together with the one before given, of allowing testimony as to the chastity of the prisoner, the case is remanded to the Court below, and a new trial ordered.

West Virginia Constitutional Convention.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 24—The Constitutional Convention yesterday decided to retain the clause which disqualifies attorneys and salaried officers of railroads as members of the Legislature, but struck out the disqualification of preachers. An oath is required that a legislator will not accept a consideration for his vote. Charleston is made the seat of Government till changed by law.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beauty's Best Auxiliary.—Ask the Belle of the season what appointment of her toilet table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without a moment's reflection, Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy auxiliary of beauty. By using it ladies are enabled, long after they have passed the meridian of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for her deficiencies.

At this season of the year coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other affections of the throat and lungs prevail. Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is a valuable remedy. No family should be without a bottle in the house. It is only 25 cents, and will be found worth as many dollars for the cure of the above complaints. It is for sale by all druggists.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts"—Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N.Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT! At the Union Park Congregational Church, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872. Under the Direction of MR. C. C. KNOPFEL, Assisted by the following Artists: Mrs. J. A. FARWELL, Soprano; Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF, Tenor; Mr. V. FLAGLER, Organist; Mr. LOUIS FALK, Organist; The Germania and Concordia Mænnerchor and Orchestra.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. To be obtained on the West Side, at Horton & Bro's Bookstore, 637 West Lake-st., and Louis Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.; on the South Side, at Knopfel's Music Store, 369 Wabash av., corner Twenty-second-st.

PROGRAMME. PART FIRST—1. Chorus and March from Tannhauser, Wagner; Mr. G. C. Knopfel (Organ) and orchestra. 2. "The Morning Light," Rietz; Germania and Concordia Mænnerchor. 3. "Miserere," from Trovatore, Verdi, for organ, piano, violin and violoncello, Messrs. Flagler, Knopfel, Meyer, and Hand. 4. "Adelaide," Beethoven; Mr. Alexander Bischoff. 5. Recollections of Meyerbeer and Flotow, Organ transcription; Mr. L. V. Flagler. 6. "Ave Maria," Gounod; for soprano, organ, piano, violin, and violoncello, Mrs. J. A. Farwell and Messrs. Falk, Knopfel, Meyer, and Hand. PART SECOND—1. "The Snow Storm," Lobe; Germania and Concordia Mænnerchor. 2. Grand Offertoire, in D major, Batiste; Mr. Louis Falk. 3. Della Gioja e dal placer, Mercadante; Mrs. J. A. Farwell. 4. Prelude to Fifth Act of L'Africaine, Meyerbeer, for organ, piano, violin, and violoncello, Messrs. Knopfel, Falk, Meyer, and Hand. 5. "Down the River," Ulrich; Germania and Concordia Mænnerchor. 6. Grand Marche from Athalia, Mendelssohn; Mr. G. C. Knopfel (Organ) and Orchestra.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH. HIS NEW LECTURE, "WILL IT PAY?" SOUTH DIVISION—First Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, February 29.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be obtained at the First Baptist Church Reading Room, and at Mandeville's, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., on and after Monday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Admission tickets to be had also at office of Y. M. C. A., 95 West Randolph-st., and at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.

WEST DIVISION, (Place and subject to be announced), THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

HEAR WENDELL PHILLIPS TO-NIGHT IN HIS GREAT ATTACK ON GOVERNMENTAL STUPIDITY. "Courts & Jails or the Criminals and Insane," In aid of the Chicago Library Association.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 312 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison.

The management takes especial pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this popular house, for six nights and Saturday matinee, an engagement with America's greatest artist, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, who will make her first appearance on Monday evening, Feb. 26, 1872, in the great historical play of Elizabeth, Queen of England, in the portrayal of which she has no equal in the world. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Elizabeth, Queen of England. Friday and Saturday night and Saturday matinee, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Friday night, benefit of Mrs. Lander. On account of the immense hit made by the powerful Academy Company in Uncle Tom's Cabin it will be repeated for the Wednesday matinee. Across the Continent next week.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. First appearance of the great character artists HARRIGAN AND HART, Who will appear each evening in their unrivalled impersonations of THE LITTLE FRAUDS, and their eccentric sketch of THE BIG AND LITTLE OF IT. EAST LYNNE IN BLACK. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. MONDAY, Feb. 26, and until further notice, BERTHA! THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL. Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS At Auction by Catalogue, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.

New Goods, Spring Styles. Best Grades and Attractive Assortment. The Samples and Duplicates comprise over 800 CASES, and we earnestly ask all city and country merchants to examine this sale now open for inspection. Catalogues now ready.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF Fine and Medium Furniture And Household Goods, On THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By J. H. PIKE.

850 West Madison-st. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 a. m.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, and all the household goods of the above residence, consisting of Sofa Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Brussels, Three Ply, and Ingrain Carpets. Also a fine Rosewood Piano and Sewing Machine.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.—Nothing was done in the House to-day except to order to a third reading bills for the protection of fish and of game. Then began the consideration of the Penitentiary bill, but the House was so thin that they gave it up. In the afternoon an attempt was made to read the Congressional Apportionment bill a second time, but it failed.

The following despatches have been received and sent in regard to the Chicago Relief bill:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1872.—Governor Palmer, Can you help the Chicago Relief bill in the Senate? We need the aid of all our friends! PERKINS BASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.—Perkins Bass' despatch received. I have thought the whole thing over, and nothing has occurred to me but to express my wish—which is that of the whole State—that the bill pass. JOHN M. PALMER.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

The bill for the reassessment of taxes in Cook County was read the first time.

LIENS.

The bill on liens was made the special order for Monday.

PENITENTIARY CREDITORS.

A motion to make the Penitentiary Creditors' bill a special order for Wednesday was carried.

RULES.

Mr. CAVAN introduced a resolution that no more special orders be made, except for emergency bills.

Mr. WAITE hoped that the resolution would not be adopted at this late day, since it would interfere with many important bills.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried.

CHICAGO BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to take out of the Committee of the Whole the bill to create a Board of Aldermen in Chicago, and make it the special order for Monday. Lost.

PERSONAL.

The bill for the relief of G. W. Chatterton was made the special order for Friday.

SAFETY OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

The Railroad Committee reported back a substitute for the bill to prevent loss of life by fire on railroads.

KASKASKIA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Committee on Corporations reported back a substitute for the bill to repeal the act giving State aid to the Kaskaskia Navigation Company.

PRESERVATION OF FISH.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the preservation of fish.

An amendment was offered to make it apply only to streams wholly within the State, or any part of such streams wholly in the State.

It was adopted.

Various small amendments were adopted, and the bill reported back with a recommendation that it pass.

An amendment by Mr. Burley, providing for the construction of fishways in dams, was lost.

The amendments were adopted by the House, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

The bill for the protection of game was taken up.

Mr. NORTH opposed the bill, since it did not protect the rights of individuals.

After some discussion, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The bill to provide for the management of the Penitentiary was taken up.

Mr. DORNBLASER offered an amendment to relieve the Governor from the necessity of visiting the Penitentiary, except when he thought it necessary.

Mr. KOERNER wanted to know what necessity there was for the passage of the law. From the report of the Special Committee the prison seemed to be doing well under the present law, and he did not know why they should now pass another law.

Mr. BURLEY was satisfied that the prison was doing well under the present law and present management. A new plan was now offered, for which no person proposed to become responsible. They should examine the subject before making radical changes.

Mr. NELSON hoped they would go on with the bill and make the necessary amendment to it. The reading of the Report of the Committee would show that radical changes were necessary. He was willing to pledge himself that this bill promised greater success than anything yet had.

Mr. DORNBLASER'S amendment was lost.

A motion was made to postpone further consideration of the bill till Tuesday, on account of the small number present.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM made a speech in favor of leasing the prison.

Mr. WAITE insisted that the Penitentiary was to-day a profit to the State. He preferred postponing consideration of the bill for the present.

Mr. NELSON regretted unwillingness to consider the subject. If they kept on running the prison on the present plan it would cost them $100,000 a year. He moved to make it the special order for Thursday morning. Agreed to.

BILLS READ.

House and Senate bills were read the first time.

An attempt was made to read bills on second reading; but since there was among them the Congressional Apportionment bill, by threats of calling the yeas and nays and showing there was no quorum, that was stopped. Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 24.—There was really no quorum in the Senate this morning, and scarcely one in the Assembly; but the fact was ignored, and considerable business done.

SENATE.

Bills were passed to amend Subdivision 7, Section 2a, Chapter 13, Revised Statutes, [illegible] of county officers, to provide for the depositing of the funds of counties [illegible] taxable property of which shall exceed in valuation $30,000; to declare certain forms of affidavits of posting notices by the County Treasurer of the State Lands for unpaid taxes *prima facie* evidence; to amend Chapter 13, General Laws of 1871, in relation to the collection of taxes. Assembly bills were concurred in making election days legal holidays; to provide for the collection of judgments against incorporated villages. Eleven bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. The Apportionment bill was made the special order for Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The Assembly last night passed a bill to repeal a law of 1868, which repealed so much of a previous law as invalidated judgments rendered by Justices holding courts in saloons contrary to law. Bills were indefinitely postponed to transfer certain territory from Sauk to Richland County; requiring the Superintendent of Public Property to furnish an office, stationery, etc., for the Commissioner of Emigration. Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and about a score ordered to a third reading. A bill to limit the pay of phonographic reporters for furnishing transcripts of evidence to 5 cents a folio was referred engrossment by a vote of 29 to 30, but this morning a motion to reconsider was made the special order for next Wednesday. Resolutions were offered to print 1,000 copies of the reports and 500 extra copies of the testimony of the Dells Investigating Committee, and directing inquiry as to the cause of delay in publishing the Supreme Court reports. A joint resolution was adopted directing enquiry by the committees of Agriculture and Education of the Senate and Assembly whether the University experimental farm was being conducted in accordance with the spirit and letter of the law of the United States, and this State, relating thereto. Special orders were made of bills to repeal Chapter 133, Laws of 1870, relative to the sale of Homesteads and other property under foreclosure of mortgage, for Tuesday; an amendment to the Constitution to remit the power of municipalities to contract debt, for Thursday. Senate bills were concurred in to amend Sections 3, 12, and 16 of Chapter 264 of the Laws of 1860, concerning officials, writs of error, etc., increasing the appropriation for the Library of the State Superintendent of Public Instructions—Assembly bills passed to amend Section 20, Chapter 17, revised statutes, so as to make the Supervisor of a town where there are only three road districts a fence viewer; to provide for the apportionment of school monies where, by an unavoidable accident, school has not been kept the required time. Memorial to Congress to permit the Oneida Indians to become citizens; also for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Green Bay & Superior Railroad. A bill authorizing a dam was ordered to a third reading, but considered and referred to the Judiciary Committee. There was some debate on a Senate bill restricting votes to aid railroads under the Esterly bill to two, a motion to indefinitely postpone being lost by a vote of twenty-two to fifty-nine, and the bill ordered to a third reading, after being amended so as to apply to all railroads, and requiring a petition of at least a fourth of the voters in order to have more than two elections on the question of voting aid.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DES MOINES, Feb. 24.—Two petitions were presented protesting against the present Liquor law being made more stringent, and asking for the enactment of a license law, and one asking for time in making assessments.

A resolution was passed instructing the Auditor of State to give the amount of mileage paid to Regents of the State University and Trustees of the Agricultural College, Orphans' Home, and Reform School since the adjournment of the Thirteenth General Assembly.

The House bill changing the manner of choosing Marshals was put upon its passage, and lost, and a motion to reconsider postponed until Tuesday next. The report of the Committee recommending the passage of the bill providing for the punishment of makers of mortgages in certain cases was adopted.

HOUSE.

Six petitions were presented remonstrating against a more stringent prohibitory law.

The Committee on Schools reported against the bill providing for the organization of independent school districts.

House bills were introduced to locate a new Penitentiary at Fort Dodge; to amend the law relative to the increase of members of Boards of Supervisors; increasing taxation in certain cases by municipal corporations; extending the powers and privileges of cities organized under special charters; a resolution extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to $300, and, by consent of the parties at law, to $500.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—Both houses of the General Assembly passed the bill prohibiting Collectors and Treasurers from receiving coupons issued under the Funding act passed March 31, 1871, in payment of taxes. The bill provides that nothing but gold or silver coin, or United States Treasury notes, or notes of National Banks, shall be taken for any debts due the State. It is almost certain that the Governor will veto the bill, and equally certain that the Legislature will pass it over his veto.

A caucus of Conservative members of the Legislature agreed upon a plan of apportionment for Representatives in Congress, which will give seven Conservative and two Republican members.

A communication was to-day received from the Governor and Legislature of West Virginia, requesting the Virginia Executive and General Assembly to surrender all books, papers, and records pertaining exclusively to that State.

The feeling among a majority of the Legislature is against calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

OHIO.

Found Dead—The Louisville Railroad Accident.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Feb. 24.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon E. Nesbit, a middle-aged man, residing at Little Sandusky, about seven miles south of this place, was found dead, with the top of his head entirely shot off. It is supposed he committed suicide, but the cause is unknown. When found he was still grasping the ramrod of the rifle, which was lying near by.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—But one man of the wounded in the Louisville Railroad accident yesterday has died—Tulley, the baggageman. It is rumored that the bridge had been tampered with by some person or persons who had been writing threatening letters to conductor Voorhis.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The week closed quietly in financial circles. According to the bank statement there has been a loss of $2,276,200 in the total bank reserves, against a decrease of $4,384,800 in their total liabilities. They now hold, in gold, three per cent certificates and legal tenders, only $2,568,025. This is a less unfavorable statement than was generally expected.

MONEY.

The prevailing rates for money have been 7 per cent currency on Government bonds, and 7 per cent gold on stocks. Commercial paper is dull and nominal.

THE GOLD MARKET

was firm, closing at 110⅛@110¼. The rates for carrying were 2, 1, 1½, and 6 per cent to flat.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are firm, and German bankers have found it hard to buy back some of the old bonds.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The foreign importations for the week exceed $8,000,000, and the exports $4,000,000.

THE STOCK MARKET

was dull and heavy early in the day, but afterward show some activity. Union Pacific, Western Union, and Pacific Mail were most affected, the latter advancing from 57⅞ to 60¼, as a result of the increasing business of the company. Union Pacific advanced from 32½ to 34½, and Western Union from 68½ to 69.

THE GREAT BULL AND BEAR CONTEST

is expected to be renewed next week.

LEGRAND LOCKWOOD,

of Lockwood & Co., one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, died to-day.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull, on the basis of 109½ to 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 110¼ for sight. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼ to 102½, and Unions at 91¼ to 91½ for firsts, 80½ to 81 for land grants, and 85 to 85½ for incomes.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is no decided change in the flour market, except that the low grades are weaker, while the medium to high grades are firm. Wheat is firm, and winter in better demand for export. The demand is chiefly for amber winter for milling, though there is a fair inquiry for export. Corn is also somewhat in demand for export, but the market is about the same, closing firm.

BOLD FORGERY.

Emil Sauer, President of the German-American Bank, has made no proposition for a loan to Chicago, and authorized no one to use his name for that purpose. The document submitted to the Common Council is a forgery.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the Irish societies, held last evening, arrangements were made for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The procession is to be on a scale grander than any that has heretofore taken place. The Mayor and Common Council were invited to review the procession. Some forty-three societies were represented at the meeting.

REFORM DEMOCRATS.

The Committee of Twenty-two, appointed by the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society to reorganize the Democracy of this city, which meets next Monday, is composed of such prominent and influential citizens as Charles O'Conor, August Belmont, George Law, Oswald Ottendorfer, John Cisco, S. L. M. Barlow, and Manton Marble.

CARL SCHURZ.

The German Democratic General Committee last night passed resolutions endorsing Carl Schurz.

A SMASH-UP.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a portion of the still attached to the Wallabout Oil Works exploded, and was hurried through the roof of the office, causing a tremendous smash-up.

VANDERBILT'S ROADS.

At a meeting of East Siders, last night, it was decided to petition the Legislature to compel Vanderbilt to sink his track running through the upper portion of the city, to save the loss of lives constantly occurring there.

MAYOR HALL.

It is stated that Attorney General Barlow has withdrawn from the prosecution of the case of Mayor Hall.

EMIGRANT SWINDLERS.

A firm of emigrant swindlers, known as Lee S. Dunn & Co., was broken up to-day by the arrest of Edward Green, one of the firm, on the charge of swindling to the extent of $1,000, by a bogus check on the Bank of England. The others of the firm fled.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISING.

At a meeting of the newspaper proprietors, yesterday, a vote was passed to have a *mandamus* issued to compel the city to pay for advertising.

FILTHY JOURNALS.

A society is projected in this city for the suppression of obscene literature.

EXONERATED.

The Legislative investigation into the charges of fraud by Assemblyman Husted, in gravel contracts for the city, [illegible] testimony that no collusion existed with any one, and all sales of gravel were regular and correct.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL THOMAS.

Prominent ex-army officers of this city propose to initiate measures to erect a monument to the late General Geo. H. Thomas.

AN OIL EXCHANGE.

A number of dealers in oil, grease, &c., met to-day and decided to organize an Oil Exchange.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

The testimony before the Legislative Committee examining quarantine abuses this afternoon was confirmatory of charges of extortion in that department. Various parties connected with shipping testified as to overcharges for storage, lighterage, and so on.

WM. HEATH, BROKER,

who was arrested to-day, for perjury, appeared before Justice Ledwith, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000, Daniel Drew becoming his bondsman. The complainant in the case is Stephen V. White, who charges that Heath perjured himself in his testimony in a suit which was decided in his favor in June, 1871, and which grew out of Reading stock matters. Heath says the allegations are unfounded.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange to-day, a resolution was adopted opposing the bill now pending in the Legislature of this State to cede lands of the United States Government for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the ground that the scheme was an attempt to divert trade and commerce from this city. A resolution declaring that such a canal would be a national benefit, by reducing the excessive exaction on grain now passing through the Erie Canal, was voted down.

J. MCB. DAVIDSON,

the Tammany safe man, who has been absent in Savannah, has returned to this city.

BRITTON VS. BUTLER.

In the matter of William A. Britton against General Butler for the recovery of money said to have been realized by Butler on two drafts found on the person of plaintiff, while passing through the lines at Natchez during the war, the amount being $15,000, United States Judge Blatchford sustained demurrers of Butler that the money was paid into the Treasury, and that it was barred by statute limitation.

SMALL-POX.

There were nine cases of small-pox yesterday; twenty-five deaths during the week. Large numbers are vaccinated daily by the public authorities.

RAUCH,

Health Officer of Chicago, who is in the city, complains of lack of quarantining on vessels from abroad, alleging that emigrants arriving West spread small-pox there.

CARDOZO'S REFEREES.

The secrecy in the investigations of the Judiciary Committee into the charges against Judges Barnard and Cardozo are due to the Bar Association, who are unwilling that the proceedings be made public. Judge Crodoza's case is still being considered. An article appearing in the *World*, calling on these Judges to resign, is attributed by many lawyers to the pen of S. J. Tilden, a Democratic member of the Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT KELSO.

It is reported that the Police Superintendent is implicated in ring frauds, and that the Committee of Seventy will soon investigate the case.

INGERSOLL NOT FOUND.

The order of arrest against Ingersoll was to-day returned to the Attorney General, as Ingersoll cannot be found.

TENNESSEE.

Special Session of the Legislature—A Heavy Embezzlement.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 23.—Governor Brown issued a proclamation this morning, calling an extra session of the Tennessee Legislature on the 12th of March, to apportion the State into Congressional districts and for other important purposes.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—J. H. Hackett, the confidential clerk of H. C. & D. M. Lowenstine's dry goods establishment, was arrested last night, on a charge of embezzling some $75,000 worth of Government bonds, a large amount of laces, silks, etc., a considerable portion of which was recovered from the woman to whom he had made presents.

KANSAS.

How Senator Caldwell Obtained His Position.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 24.—The Bribery Investigation Committee reported to the House, to-day. The report is long, and is signed by every member of the Committee. It says, regarding the Senatorial election of 1867, they find much money was used by Pomeroy, Carney, Perry, and Fuller, but they had not time to make thorough investigation. Regarding the election of last winter, the Committee reports a mass of evidence showing bribery and corruption on the part of both Senator Caldwell and ex-Congressman Clarke. Proof is positive that Caldwell stated his election cost him over $60,000, and that he paid of this over 10 per cent to ex-Governor Carney; that he several times offered to refund to Clarke all his expenses if he (Clarke) would withdraw from the contest. The report also says that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal practices by himself, and his friends with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election to the United States Senate. There was an organized effort made from the commencement to keep important witnesses out of the way, and it has been impossible to procure their evidence. Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence were ordered printed, and copies ordered sent to each Kansas Senator, and to the Vice President, the latter to be laid before the United States Senate for its information.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the report of the Bribery Investigating Committee, made to the House to-day, says some curious facts have come to light. It seems that Senator Pomeroy and Sibley Clarke gave M. W. Reynolds, at that time editor of the Lawrence *Journal*, their note for $1,000, in March, 1866, the consideration of which was that the *Journal* should support Pomeroy for re-election to the Senate and Clarke to Congress. Reynolds went back on them, and they refused to pay the note. Suit was brought, and Pomeroy and Clarke put in as a defence that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given to defendants. Reynolds had papers all made out to carry the case to the Supreme Court at the next term. Just before the meeting of the Court Reynolds received the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office in Southern Kansas, and immediately dismissed the appeal. He is now editor of a weekly paper, which is supporting Pomeroy's re-election for a third term. It also came out that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promised Caldwell $50,000 to help him to be elected to the Senate, and after the election refused to pay any more than he had already paid, which was $10,000. Tom Anderson, agent of the Kansas Pacific Road at this place, and through whom the $10,000 was paid, and who also paid out large sums besides, as the testimony shows, has not been before the Committee. He, with Len Smith, business partner of Caldwell, and John Fletcher, another person, who, it was proved, paid out money, to use the words of the report, "were fugitives from the State." The report will cause great commotion in the State, and show that money has been spent like water in elections for years.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A London special says: More Germans are arriving in France. Two corps are ordered to be in readiness. The cause for these preparations is the great activity of political parties at Versailles, and the possibility of a change of a Government in France. Germany reserves the right to decide as to any new Government there. Should she deem such Government unlikely, either by inclination or inexpediency, to execute a treaty of peace, there will be another invasion.

A vessel named Marie Francois capsized in the harbor at Brest, yesterday, and twenty-two passengers drowned.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—In the National Assembly, to-day, a Committee was elected to examine the bill increasing the powers of the Government over the press. The bill, which has been made a Cabinet question, is opposed by about 308 members of the Assembly, and favored by 285. It has been the subject of passionate debate in the different Bureaus of the Government to-day. Gambetta has defended the bill. Jules Simon favors the measure, and has announced his intention of resigning if the bill is rejected. M. de Larcy, Minister of Public Works, opposes the projected law, and will vote against the Government.

It is expected that a French Ambassador to Rome will shortly be appointed.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—That the Count de Chambord left this city on the arrival of the ex-King of Hanover, other leading ultramontanists denied.

The Legitimists had a demonstration last night. The *gens d'armes* were called upon to restore order.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—There is no diminution in the number of persons who have gathered here. The streets are filled this morning, and great excitement prevails. Orders have been issued forbidding persons grouping at any point in the city. Disturbances are imminent.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—The Mayor of this city issued a proclamation to-day, calling on the citizens to have some respect for Count de Chambord, announcing that ample measures have been taken to suppress any disorder which may occur. Strangers in the city and the populace continued their hostile demonstrations against each other to-night, but no outbreak occurred. A heavy rain finally dispersed the corwds.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Feb. 23.—The City of San Luis Potosi has been the objective point with the revolutionists for some time past, and all their available forces are concentrated there, leaving only sufficient in the cities north of Segra Madra to garrison them. General Martinez and Trevino's troops, amounting to 10,000, are besieging San Luis Potosi, which is defended by General Rocha, the best officer adhering to the Government, who thus far is unable to free himself from the besiegers. Rumors of his surrender prevail to-day, but nothing reliable is known. Its surrender is probable. Should Rocha capitulate, Northern Mexico will be lost to Juarez.

GERMANY.

LEIPSIC, Feb. 24.—The police authorities have issued a proclamation against the Internationals, declaring that the organization is aiming at a social-democratic Republic, and to give the working man political power therein. Artisans are prohibited from joining the society.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Queen has knighted Lord Mayor Gibbons.

The Bishop of Jamaica died at Forquay yesterday.

The Queen to-day received the Corporation of London at Windsor.

ILLINOIS.

Opposition to the Temperance Law—Change of Tone by the State Register.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 24.—Representative men from all parts of the State say that public opinion in favor of the lately-enacted Temperance law is growing rapidly, and there is no opposition to it except from a class of people who are interested in the liquor trade, or who have friends or relatives who are. Hardly a paper in the State has opposed its enactment, while many have come out openly and boldly in favor of its enforcement. At a meeting of liquor dealers and those opposed to the law in this city, held at Harmonia Hall last night, it was resolved to call a State Convention of all the opponents of the law, to be held in this city on the 13th day of March. This Convention is called for the purpose of perfecting a moneyed State organization in opposition to the law. The plan will be to create a fund by a tax of $30 each on all members as an initiation fee, and a monthly payment hereafter of $5 or more. The fund so raised is to be used for the purpose of employing counsel and other aids in defence of any party who may be indicted or sued for a breach of the law. It is estimated that $10,000, or as much as may be required, can be easily raised for this purpose.

Since the enthusiastic State Republican Convention of Missouri, and the miserable farce called the National Labor Reform Convention at Columbus, the *State Register* is backing out of its passive policy ideas. In a leading editorial, this evening, it is plainly intimated that the platform and policy of the Columbus Convention does not suit, and says that the ticket nominated possesses qualities of strength and elements of weakness, but says: "The fact is patent that the Columbus Convention represented in part only the labor interests of the country." It again asserts that "there are only two parties, called Democratic and Radical, into which the voters of the country are already divided, and in the shock of conflict which will ensue between the two great parties all minor divisions must disappear." Hon. J. W. Merritt, senior editor of the *Register*, who for the past six months has been in Texas visiting his son, General Merritt, returned last night in excellent health and spirits, and once more resumed his editorial labors. Mr. Merritt is well known all over the State as one of the most consistent Democrats in Illinois, and is as uncompromising and unyielding as a rock in all matters which he thinks will add to the success of the Democratic party. There is but little doubt that this change of sentiment in the *Register*, as far as the passive policy is concerned, in the editorial quoted from, is due to the opportune arrival of the senior editor, who never yet deserted the flag of his party.

Sent to the Penitentiary—An Infidel Discourse—Ole Bull—Horrible Accident.

QUINCY, Feb. 24.—The negro desperado Brown, who robbed and then attempted to murder the old man Nold, on Wednesday night, was sentenced to fourteen years in the Penitentiary to-day.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 24.—The largest audience ever gathered in the Opera House assembled last night to hear Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll deliver his famous oration on "The Gods." The parquet, galleries, boxes, and stage were crowded to repletion, and standing room was at a premium. The opening sentence,—"An honest God is the noblest work of man,"—gives a key to this remarkable infidel discourse, which lasted two and a half hours. He indorsed the Darwinian theory of evolution.

Ole Bull is announced for March 12, and a grand reception will be tendered to him by our musical people on the night previous.

A horrible accident occurred at Galena, Ill., yesterday. A German, 32 years old, named Bernhard Behier, employed in Miller's brewery, in that place, fell into a boiler of hot water and was so seriously burned that he died shortly afterward in great agony, his flesh being actually cooked to the bone.

Endorsement of the New Temperance Law—Fatal Accident.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 24.—There was a rousing meeting at the Court House last night, with speeches by lawyers, clergymen, and doctors. The new Temperance law was endorsed to the full. Grundy County will, after July 1, enforce the law.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 24.—A young man named Lightfoot was instantly killed in the Phoenix Foundry of this city to-day, by the bursting of an emery-wheel which he was using. It burst, and a fragment struck his neck, nearly severing the head from the body.

The publication of our city expenses for three years, by a committee of citizens, creates a sensation.

The river is slowly rising, and the water power is better.

WASHINGTON.

THE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A Washington despatch to the *Herald* says: There will be a delay of several days in despatching our answer to Lord Granville's note. The result of the interview had by Mr. Thornton, the English Minister, with Secretary Fish, yesterday, was sent by last night's steamer, so that it may reach England earlier than the American answer, and thus anticipate the tone of Secretary Fish's despatch.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee will meet next Monday, when they will examine Generals Porter and Babcock, and probably Secretary Boutwell. The President is anxious to have the Committee make a report, so that he can effect whatever changes may seem necessary in the General Order business. Leet and Stocking are now here, and were at the White House to-day.

ARGUMENTS HEARD.

The Committee on Private Land Claims to-day heard arguments in behalf of the claim of General John A. Sutter to California lands; also, the argument in the McGarrahan case.

GARRETT DAVIS

is so much better that his physician believes he will be able to return to his home in Kentucky next week.

COLLECTOR CASEY.

It is untrue that Collector Casey, of New Orleans, has been removed.

SMALL-POX.

Nine cases of small-pox occurred during the past week, six of which were sent to the hospital.

GENERAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for speech-making. The attendance was small, and the proceedings uninteresting.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 24.—Cattle—Arrivals fair; market slow. Best, 6¾@7c; stockers, 4@4½c. Prospects slow.

Sheep—Arrivals light; prospects slow. Best, 7¼@8c; medium, 6¼@7c; common, 5@6c.

Hogs—Arrivals fair; market firm. Philadelphia, 5¼@5½c; Yorkers, 4¾@4¾c.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

The money markets of the Eastern cities show some indications of an approaching scarcity of loanable funds. The rate for money in New York has an upward tendency, and stocks continue to decline. Union Pacific sold as low as 33½ this afternoon, and under the artificial pressure which it seems probable will be produced by the Bear clique in the stock market, who are acting in conjunction with the opponents of the Sherman bill in Congress to retire the 3 per cents, it is likely all stocks will be lower before they are higher.

In the local money market, the supply of loanable funds is reasonably plenty yet, and all borrowers on short time are accommodated at 10 per cent on good collaterals.

The amount of currency sent into the country the past week was considerably larger than during the previous week. A great deal of it has gone to points along the Burlington Railroad, and will probably be used there in paying for hogs and corn, but considerable amounts have also been sent into other grain-raising districts, and it is probable that just as soon as lake navigation opens the movement of grain will be large.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 50 cents per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The clearings of the banks for the week ending, Feb. 24, were as below:

Monday	$2,628,896.29
Tuesday	2,237,033.94
Wednesday	2,230,207.22
Thursday	No clearings
Friday	3,008,002.09
Saturday	3,273,141.27
Total	$13,377,270.81
Last week	12,938,005.20

The following quotations for local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, No. 386 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	120	125
Fifth National	127½	....
German National	120	121
Commercial National	125	....
Corn Exchange National	103	....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Babcock Fire Extinguisher	...	100
National (Elgin) Watch	100	....
Chicago Lock Company	40	45
Chicago City Railway	140	....
West Division Railway	147½	....
Pullman Palace Car	...	112

SALES.

$2,000 West Division Railway at 145.
$6,000 Chicago City Railway at 140.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115¾	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¾	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111¼	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110⅛	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111⅛	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅝
10-40s	110⅛	110⅝
U. S. currency 6's	113½	114
U. S. new issue	109¼	....
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	...	100 & int
Chicago City 7s	...	100
Cook County 7s	...	100
Gold Exchange	...	111¼
Sterling Exchange	...	109½@110¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	110⅛	110½
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Gold was dull throughout the day, and closed at 110⅛. The rates for carrying to-day were 2, 1, 1½, and 6 per cent to flat. The daily clearings were about $56,000,000. The exports for the week amounted to $356,936.

Money was easier after noon, when 7 per cent gold was the maximum rate on call, and before the close loans were at 6@7 per cent. During the day stock brokers paid 1-32@1-16 per diem.

The bank statement is unfavorable. The banks have made a net loss of $1,180,075 in their legal reserve, and now hold $2,568,025 above the 25 per cent required by law. The Government bond market was firm in the afternoon, with a moderate demand. German bankers were trying to buy some of the old bonds, but found it extremely difficult.

State bonds were rather dull, with no feature of importance.

The stock market gained strength as the day advanced, and the closing quotations were generally the highest of the day. In late dealings Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Union Pacific were the most prominent stocks. Pacific Mail advanced from 57⅞ to 60¼, and was quite active. It was reported this afternoon that the great bull and bear leaders on the Stock Exchange would renew the contest for supremacy next week.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	111⅛
Coupons, '62	111	Coupons, '68	111¾
Coupons, '64	111	10-40s	110⅛
Coupons, '65	111¼	Currency 6s	113½
New	110¼		

State bonds:

Missouri	95½	Virginia, old	52
Tennessee, old	67	North Carolina, old	34½
Tennessee, new	67	North Carolina, new	17½
Virginia, new	53		

Stocks closed:

Canton	81	New Jersey Central	110½
W. U. Tel	69	St. Paul	56
Quicksilver	30½	St. Paul pfd	77⅛
Adams Express	90	Wabash	73⅛
W. & F	73	Wabash pfd	86
American	68½	Ft. Wayne	97½
United States	64½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	58½	Terre Haute pfd	57
N. Y. C. scrip	92½	C. & A. pfd	120
Erie	30⅝	O. & M	43½
Erie pfd	60	C., C. & C	88
Harlem	109½	C., B. & Q	136
Harlem pfd	125	Lake Shore	91¼
Reading	113½	Indiana Central	21½
Mich. Central	117½	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific	34
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	91¼
Northwestern pfd	90½	Central Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	110½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,700	3,027	4,508	4,254
Wheat, bu	5,250	16,820	698	4,190
Corn, bu	53,725	28,758	17,923	6,544
Oats, bu	16,390	9,920	4,670	....
Rye, bu	660	2,560	732	....
Barley, bu	7,480	2,585	3,430	1,361
Grass seeds, lbs	178,240	80,606	116,387	4,188
Flax seed, lbs	....	8,871	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	30,500	117,358	21,200	51,260
Cured meats, lbs	542,260	42,660	1235,537	302,00[illegible]
Beef, brls	34	97	[illegible]	1[illegible]
Pork, bls	412	22	946	1,072
Lard, lbs	85,710	81,370	212,174	32,950
Tallow, lbs	12,270	16,780	....	52,006
Butter, lbs	33,810	46,741	9,100	15,020
Dressed hogs, No.	4,325	1,564	584	731
Live hogs, No.	10,621	4,334	6,318	2,588
Cattle, No.	878	1,212	1,701	1,211
Sheep, No.	1,432	665	1,810	419
Hides, lbs	157,127	167,873	93,898	157,503
Highwines, brls	121	392	400	400
Wool, lbs	6,450	15,500	1,525	5,650
Potatoes, bu	1,050	1,226	....	....
Lumber, m	895	280	629	1,652
Shingles, m	800	640	467	1,605
Lath, m	155	....	7	57
Salt, brls	1,220	420	1,337	404

Withdrawn since yesterday for city consumption: 367 bu wheat, 150 bu oats, 355 bu rye, 906 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 7 cars wheat, 35 cars corn, 8 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 3 cars barley. Total, 56 cars, or 24,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Feb. 24, '72.	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 25, '71.
Flour, brls	24,814	17,686	18,039
Wheat, bu	25,890	26,474	99,635
Corn, bu	270,840	369,295	225,717
Oats, bu	77,671	113,631	79,756
Rye, bu	10,772	10,968	14,117
Barley, bu	32,070	33,730	20,510
Dressed hogs, No	18,756	21,104	11,175
Live hogs, No	63,170	52,640	23,999
Cattle, No	9,325	8,050	8,829
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	22,803	14,952	22,663
Wheat, bu	13,172	12,794	18,536
Corn, bu	125,951	191,224	39,164
Oats, bu	51,376	69,932	9,259
Rye, bu	4,248	9,533	1,820
Barley, bu	57,832	21,654	7,214
Dress'd hogs, No	9,297	14,880	8,962
Live hogs, No	30,225	20,930	16,022
Cattle, No	9,854	6,990	6,864

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls	426	295
Pork, brls	4,441	3,783
Meats, lbs	894,980	2,101,872
Lard, lbs	1,257,580	8,577,530

There was little more activity in grain circles to-day, and prices were generally higher in the leading departments. The reverse of this was the case in provisions. The activity was unusual for Saturday, especially as there was no cause for it outside of a necessary reaction from the depression o yesterday.

Highwines were dull and 1c lower, with sales of 50 brls at 86½c, and 150 brls at 86c. These were reported; but it is known that a lot of wines were bought to-day at a country point, freight equal to Chicago rates, at 85c. The market closed weak, with no buyers at over 85c.

Lake freights were quoted more active and firm, with 12c and 17c bid for corn by sail to Buffalo and Oswego. A total of 3 charters was reported to-day at 12c, which will load about 60,000 bu of corn. Owners generally ask 12½c and 17½c.

Dressed hogs were more active, and easier, owing to the fact that holders were more anxious to sell, as the weather is not favorable for keeping. A total of 3,450 head was sold, at $5.00@5.05 for soft, and $5.07½@5.10 for choice frozen.

Provisions were again easier, with very little doing, except in pork, which was again 2½@5c lower, with a fair amount of trading at the decline, the buying being all done by the short interest. The Board of Trade statistics show that we continue to receive more pork than we ship out; so that the immense home manufacture of the season is left to find a speculative market, and be bandied round between the longs and the shorts till it has already declined fully a dollar below the relative price of pork to cut meats. That is what makes it still heavy, and leads some operators to sell short in full confidence that it will yet see $11.00 per brl. Lard was quiet, and held rather less firmly at yesterday's prices. Meats were unchanged, but with less demand at current prices. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.40; do seller March, $12.42½@12.45; do seller April, $12.65; do seller May, $12.90; do seller June, $13.10@13.15; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.87½; do seller March, $8.90; do seller April, $9.05@9.08; do seller May, $9.15@9.20. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 6¼c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear; and 6¼@8c for hams. Dry salted at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Bacon quoted at 5¾c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7¾c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $9.75@10.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $22.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 3,150 brls mess pork at $12.45; 4,500 brls do, seller March, at $12.45; 750 brls do at $12.42½; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $12.65; 1,000 brls do, seller May, at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.62½; 500 brls do at [illegible]; 1,000 tcs lard at $8.87½; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $8.90; 500 tcs do at $9.20; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c; 40,000 lbs do at 4¾c; 20,000 lbs green do at 4c; 3,000 pcs green hams at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6½c; 250 bxs long clear at 6¼c; 150 bxs salted bellies at 6¾c; 200 brls tallow at 8¼c; 4 brls white grease at 7c.

The following are the hog packing returns from the four principal Western points:

	To Date.	Same time Last season.	Total Last s'n.
Chicago	1,149,597	972,929	919,240
Cincinnati	361,851	449,113	520,000
St. Louis	460,000	300,684	355,800
Milwaukee	300,000	239,000	241,000

The Cincinnati *Price Current* says: The exports from the cities named this season have been as follows for the dates specified:

	Bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From Boston from Nov. 1 to Feb. 10, '71-2	11,847,825	4,347,67[illegible]
From Baltimore from Nov. 1 to Feb. 10, '71-2	384,000	5,647,300
From Portland, Me., from Nov. 1 to Feb. 10, '71-2	5,033,842	1,280,885
From New Orleans Sept. 1 to Feb. 6	6,497,000	3,212,100
Totals	24,256,887	14,499,410
From New York Nov. 1 to Feb. 13, '71-2	60,033,721	59,629,770
Grand totals	84,289,[illegible]	74,129,180

These figures indicate that the product of 667,000 hogs, in boxed meats, and of 1,400,000 hogs in lard, have been exported. So that after deducting the product of the hogs slaughtered at New York City, and Albany, and Buffalo, it will be seen that the hogs slaughtered in the West have been pretty largely drawn upon to supply these enormous exports.

Flour was again in good demand for shipment, and prices were firm, with some holders of choice grades asking 15@20c advance. Sales were reported of 25 brls winter extras at $7.75; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.65; 200 brls do at $6.60; 350 brls do at $6.50; 300 brls do at $6.40; 200 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls do at $6.25; 265 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,690 brls. Also 10 tons middlings at $[illegible]; 20 tons bran at $16.00; 10 tons do at $15.75, all delivered; 10 tons do at $16.50 delivered.

Wheat was more active, at about the same prices as yesterday on cash lots, but averaged ½c lower on options, with a decrease in the time of carrying before delivery. The market was decidedly firmer than in the afternoon, the only apparent reason being that the weakness was overdone yesterday. The trading was more largely for April than heretofore. Seller March opened at $1.25¾, improved to $1.26, and closed at $1.25⅞. Seller last half do sold at $1.26½@1.26⅝; seller April at $1.27⅛@1.27½; and seller May at $1.31½@1.32, all closing with holders at the outside. Seller the month was quiet at $1.25⅛@1.25¾. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.27@1.29, according to date of receipts. No. 3 spring at $1.17@1.18; rejected spring at $1.06@1.08. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 spring (fresh) at $1.26; 10,000 bu do at $1.26½; 40,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.25¼; 400 bu by sample at $1.35½; 800 bu do at $1.31½; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu dust at $1.27. Total 58,400 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged ⅛c better than yesterday, under an improved demand from the short interest, many orders being in from the country to buy at the decline established yesterday. There was no special encouragement to holders in the tone of New York advices, but the milder weather was accepted as a sign that there will soon be more room made in the elevators, and that prices will rally when the stagnation ceases. The demand was quite irregular, however. The market opened at 39½c seller March, improved to 39⅞c, and closed at 39¾c. Cash No. 2 closed at 39½c. Seller April sold at 40@40½c; seller May at 43@43½c; seller June at 43⅞@44c; and seller July at 44½c. Corn on track was dull at 37c; bringing 37½c on through cars. Cash sales were reported of 80,000 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 50,400 bu do at 39½c; 26,600 bu do at 39½c; 400 bu ears at 38c; 1,200 bu shelled, on track, at 37½c; 800 bu do at 37c. Total, 109,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet at unchanged prices, there being less demand for options than yesterday, and the same apathy with regard to cash lots. The market was quoted at 32@32⅛c seller the month, or regular cash; 32½c for seller March; 32⅝@32¾c for seller April; and 35½c for seller May. Rejected, 29@29½c. Cash sales were: 4,800 bu at 32½c; 600 bu by sample at 35½c; 600 bu do at 35c; 600 bu do at 34c. Total, 6,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, and a shade easier, opening firm, but closing ½c lower. Cash sales were: 2,400 bu No. 2 at 74½c; 800 bu do at 74c, both strictly fresh. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 74c early, and 73½c at the close. Rejected quoted at 67c. Nothing doing in options.

Barley was dull, and nominally 1@1½c lower on No. 2, there being no demand. Regular was quoted at 59c; strictly fresh do at 59½@60c; seller March at 59½c; and seller April at 60½c. No. 3 was quoted at 50@51c, and rejected at 42@43c. Cash sales were 800 bu by sample at 72c; 400 bu do at 71c; 1,600 bu do at 70c; 800 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 57c. Total, 5,600 bu.

The New York *Brewers' Gazette* has the following, under date of February 15:

Under present circumstances very little change can be reported in our hop market. Chicago hops, of growth of 1871, are becoming scarcer daily. From reliable sources we learn that there are not at the present time over 2,000 bales on the market. The demand is light, brewers being unwilling to stock up at present quotations. The amount of business, therefore, done is small; those brewers remaining unsupplied merely purchasing from hand to mouth. Prices are particularly strong, especially for better grades, owing to their growing scarcity. The stock is gradually decreasing, and in the face of foreign orders for old growths, and an active London market, there is little prospect of lower prices. There have been some large transactions lately in old hops at good prices. The imports and exports for the week ending this day [illegible] middle of last November; exports, 316 bales. Domestic, 384 bales.

From Madison County, New York, Messrs. Green & Son report as follows: Our market remains quiet, though stock of all qualities is reduced very low. A reasonable activity, or excitement in the market, it seems, would take every bale from the hop regions. In our circular of August 30th, we suggested that if brewers took stock in moderate quantities, as they required for use, prices could be kept within reasonable limits. They seem to have acted upon this plan from the opening of the season, and prices have been kept steady, with little variation, from the start. We do not look for much change before the next crop. We are able occasionally, to find a lot of choice quality, though hardly as fast as the trade demands. Brewers seem determined not to use the inferior grades, only as a last resort, prefering to pay 65 cents for the best, and even 68 cents for the fancy lots.

QUOTATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

New Yorks, growths 1871	25@45@65
Eastern, growth 1871	25@45@60
Western, growth 1871	25@45@60
Yearlings, growth 1870	10@20@30
Olds, growth 1869	10@12@15
Old Olds, growth 1868	5@10@12
Californians, growth 1870	15@20@30
Californians, growth 1869	9@12@15

Saward's *Coal Circular* says:

In England the trade appears to be in a most excellent condition, and the demand increasing very largely, owing to the activity of the iron interests both at home and abroad, several additional blast furnaces being under way, or in contemplation.

In Scotland the trade is very active, the demand being quite extraordinary, both for household and manufacturing purposes; prices have again advanced, the miners agitating for increased wages.

In Belgium the trade is steadily improving, and prices are tending upward; in the Liege basin there is great activity, and several descriptions of coal are scarce.

The French trade is improving; stocks of coal are small, as the production barely keeps pace with the active demand; as the scarcity of fuel is disappearing, the various establishments that were suffering are regaining their old activity; the return of railway trucks which had been detained in Germany, has relieved the carrying trade.

It is expected that an increasing trade will be done with Russia, as great works are in progress there. Russia has plenty of coal, but does not appear disposed to develop these resources, depending mainly on England for supplies.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in fair demand and firm, closing at $1.26 seller March, and $1.28 seller April. Corn was quiet, but firm, closing strong at 39½c cash, and 39⅝c bid for seller March. It was reported that 125,000 bu wheat was sold to-day in New York for export.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

BUTTER—Prices ranged the same as during the preceding days of the week. Local consumers were the principal buyers, though some fair lots were taken for shipment. Desirable table qualities continue scarce, and are firm at full rates. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@26c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@20c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Everything in this line was being held with decided firmness, and any material increase in the demand would probably result in a general advance. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Met with a brisk demand, and former prices were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; Cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Remain steady and firm at the annexed quotations: At $[illegible]@1.75 for common; $1.85@[illegible] fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.35 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 per ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Continues exceedingly firm, notwithstanding the moderate character of the demand, and in New York factory (of which there is but little in store) we advance our quotation ¼c. The following are the prices current: New York factory, genuine 16@16½c; do, imitation, 15@15½c; Western factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 15@15½c.

COAL—Only a light demand existed to-day, and prices were without the slightest change. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Choice sweet sells readily at $7.75@8.00 while common is slow at $7.00@7.25.

EGGS—There was a large demand for eggs to-day, but the receipts were ample, and yesterday's prices were no more than sustained. Sales were reported at 22@23c—chiefly at 23c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business continues steadily to improve, and both foreign and domestic fruits are very firm at the quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, [illegible]; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, [illegible]; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8@8½c; do new Western, 8½@9c; do new Michigan, 10@10½c.

FISH—No new features were noted in the fish market, the demand continuing steadily active, and prices ruling firm all around. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and oranges were again reported fairly active and firm. Other fruits were more or less neglected. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $3.50@6.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—The easy feeling recently developed in refined sugars "took shape" to-day in a decline of ⅛c. Rice was firmer, and fair Carolina was advanced ⅛c, or 9¼@9½c. Aside from this values were unchanged, though a somewhat firmer feeling was noted in coffees. Business was fairly active. We now quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18@19c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 21½@22½c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9¼@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13⅛@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, 11½@12c; B, 11⅛@12c; XC, 11⅛@11¼c; C, 11@11⅛c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.35; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 19@20c; cassia, 40@45c; pepper, 18@20c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; standard, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, 6½@7c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Pressed hay was dull and neglected, and prices remain weak. Loose descriptions met with a fair inquiry, and, owing to lighter receipts, was more firmly held. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50; do, loose pressed, $13.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There is nothing new to report in connection with the hide market. Everything is [illegible]. We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 10@10½c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 18@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices were quoted firm with an upward tendency. The following are the current rates:

Horse-shoe iron	6 @6 1-4c	
Bar iron	4 5-10@5 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 5-10@[illegible]	rates
Light band	[illegible]	rates
Hoop	[illegible]	rates
Oval	[illegible]	rates
Round and square	[illegible]	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@5 6-10	rates
Russia iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4@6	rates
Norway nailrods	7 1-2@8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4@12 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—Both domestic and imported stock is now moving freely, and the general market is characterized by exceeding firmness. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, per ft, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 42@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is firm under a good demand, some descriptions being scarce. Prices are unchanged since our last report. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@26.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	21.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@5.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Trade continues steadily fair, and the market remains firm at the late advance. The stocks are fair. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing, I C, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7¾c, net.

NAILS—Were steady and firm at $5.00 rates. 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 3d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—There was a decidedly firmer tone to the market for lard oil. The demand keeps steadily in excess of the production, and holders are asking an advance of 3c per gallon. Other oils were without quotable change, though turpentine and linseed were exceeding firm. Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 88c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 65@68c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, $1.00.

POTATOES—Were moderately active at about former prices, or at 85@90c for common mixed, and 95c@$1.05 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—There was a good demand, and prices were firm as follows: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13½c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were less active, and weak at yesterday's prices. We quote timothy at $2.75@3.15 for fair to prime; clover at $5.10@5.70; Hungarian and millet, at $1.00@1.10; and flax at $1.75.

TEAS—The demand was reported light, and prices ruled easy at the decline recently noted. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 70@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78c@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra leaf Japan, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine oolong, 60@65; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Remains firm and unchanged. Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Feb. 24.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,164	6,453	1,570
Tuesday	2,856	13,103	1,658
Wednesday	1,585	14,432	2,147
Thursday	1,550	11,616	2,078
Friday	863	9,416	916
Saturday	326	4,967	401
Total	9,344	59,989	8,770
Last week	7,843	52,412	8,439
Week before last	11,514	73,848	13,181

The receipts of live stock from Jan. 1 to Feb. 23, this year and last, compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Since Jan. 1, 1872	77,109	596,532	75,972
Same period 1871	69,546	432,965	76,873
Increase	7,563	163,567	....
Decrease	....	....	901

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,545	5,141	1,024
Tuesday	1,540	3,171	320
Wednesday	1,457	5,444	297
Thursday	1,557	5,173	102
Friday	1,701	6,348	1,810
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	8,200	25,247	3,553
Last week	6,947	19,108	3,453

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

—Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and Sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Dunkirk	45	55
To Dunkirk	42½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE.

During the first half of the week the market was lacking both in activity and in firmness. The reported decline of ¼@½c in New York, Albany, and Boston, taken in connection with the liberal receipts of Monday and Tuesday, proved a too severe strain upon the market, and prices gave way to the extent of ¼c. At the reduction trading was slow, and it seemed probable that further concessions would have to be made, but as the week advanced the Eastern markets assumed a healthier tone, the demand improved, and, under light receipts, sellers were enabled to work prices back to about where they were at the close of the previous week. That present prices will be sustained there seems no room for doubt. The simple fact that an advance of 1½c per lb since November last has not resulted in any material increase in the supply, leads inevitably to the conclusion that the number of well matured cattle now in the country is barely sufficient to meet the legitimate current wants of the trade. The market may, and no doubt will, be subject to temporary depression, but there are substantial reasons for believing that [illegible] prices for the next three months at least will be fully as high as at present. The activity noted during the past two or three weeks in the demand for stock cattle is still a feature of the market. Feeders from Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and from different sections of this State, have been in regular attendance, and sales were readily effected at $3.40@3.60 for common, [illegible] at $3.75@4.10 for medium grades, averaging from 860 to 1,000 lbs, and at $4.25@4.40 for thrifty young steers, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. Good to choice fat cows, and common to fair fleshy steers and oxen, are steadily inquired for by local butchers, and may be quoted at $2.75@4.50. Inferior descriptions, such as poor old cows, scrawny heifers, stags, bulls, and rough-boned oxen, meet with only a limited inquiry, and are only salable at the low range of $2.00@3.25. There is an increasing demand for new milch cows, but the supply is also improving, and prices remain without material change; ranging at $30.00@55.00, according to quality. Calves are plenty and dull, with sales chiefly at $4.00@5.25. Coarse thin heavy [illegible] have sold as low as $3.50, while a few choice fetched $6.00@6.75.

To-day there was little doing. There was a good attendance of buyers, and there seemed to be a pretty general inclination to operate, but the total supply of cattle on sale scarcely reached 300 head, so that business was necessarily limited. Everything sold, and at full prices, the market closing strong.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50a6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75a6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40a4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75a3.00

HOGS.

The receipts during the past week have been 59,989, against 52,412 last week, and 73,848 week before last. Since Jan. 1 the receipts have been 596,532, against 432,965 for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 163,567. The hog trade has ruled dull throughout the past week, with prices weak and unsettled. Most of our packers have closed their houses for the season, and the few remaining seem anxious to follow suit, as their purchases during the past few days have been very limited, and gradually diminishing. The class of hogs usually taken by packers have depreciated fully 15c per 100 lbs, as compared with the closing prices of last week, while shipping grades remain without material change. There was a little "spurt" on Tuesday, during which a few extra droves were taken at $4.90@5.00; but the great bulk of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from $4.60. To-day the receipts were only 4,967, and, under a good shipping demand and a moderate inquiry from packers, all the offerings were disposed of at full yesterday's prices. We quote closing prices at $4.00@4.20 for common rough mixed; at $4.25@4.40 for medium, and at $4.50@4.65 for good to choice.

SHEEP.

Early in the week the market was dull and lower, in sympathy with New York, but, the receipts proving light, the feeling became firmer toward the close, and the decline of 25c sustained at the opening has been fully recovered. Some improvement was visible in the quality of the offerings, there being fewer thin mixed lots than formerly. The range of prices during the week has been from $4.00@7.00, with the bulk of the transfers at $5.00@6.25. We quote closing prices at $4.00@4.75 for common; $5.25@6.00 for medium, and at 6.25@7.00 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 5 p.m.—Consols 92¼; American securities quiet and steady; bonds, '62, 91¾; '65s, 92; '67s, 92; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Rentes, 56f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11¼@11¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculative and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Cheese 70s; Cumberland middles 32s 6d; short ribs 33s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,000; market active, but prices for common cattle fully ¼@½c lower than last week. Fat smooth steers scarce, and command last week's prices. The range has been from 5@5½c for common; 6@6½c for fair to good; 6¾@7c for fine smooth; 7¼@7½c for extra heavy; 5@6c for oxen; 4½c for bulls. Milch cows dull and lower at $40.00@65.00, the quality being inferior.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; market active at last week's prices, the advance at the opening having been lost. Fine wool, 7@9c; coarse, 6¼@8½c; Canada lambs, av 8½@9c.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; no sales here. Dressed dull and heavy; Western, 6c; pigs, 6@6¼c.

Henry Rosenthal sold 56 Illinois steers, av 1,200 lbs, at 6@6½c; 90, av 1,170 lbs, at 5¾@5½c; 18, av 1,220 lbs, at 6¼c; 17, av 1,070 lbs, at 5½c; 34, av 1,340 lbs, at 6¾@6½c; 118, av 1,340 lbs, at 6¼c; 55, av 1,550 lbs, at 7½c; 30, av 1,430 lbs, at 7c; 55, av 1,550 lbs, at 7½c; 19 bulls, av 1,080 lbs, 4½c. W. Thompson, 18 Canada, av 1,180 lbs, at 7½c. S. Clark, 18 New York oxen and steers, av 1,690 lbs, at 7½c; 7 Missouri oxen, av 1,700 lbs, at 6c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 238 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at $6.15@6.20; 80, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 15, av 1,140 lbs, at 5½c; 50, av 1,180 lbs, at 6¼c. C. Reynolds, 90 Missouri, av 1,200 lbs, at 6¼c. W. Robbins, 30 Indiana, av 1,550 lbs, at 7½c; 15 Ohio, av 1,450 lbs, at 7½c. G. Rubel, 195, av 1,309 lbs, at $6.20@6.65; 18, av 1,150 lbs, at 5¾c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Mobile, dull; middlings, 21¾; net receipts, 631; gross, 644. Exports, Liverpool, 3,473; coast, 940. Sales 300; stock, 60,612.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 22c; net receipts, 920. Exports, Great Britain, [illegible].

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Quiet and weak; good ordinary, 20c; net receipts, 581. Exports, coast, 1,067; sales, 600; stock, 46,964.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Cotton—No demand; buyers and sellers apart; no quotations; net receipts, 1,892; exports, coast, 1,131; sales, 150; stock, 56,766.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The dry goods market is quiet and strong. The most important changes to observe are an advance in Pequot 9-4 brown sheeting to 45c, and 10-4 do to 50c, in bleach. The Pequot 8-4 have have advanced to 45c; 9-4 do to 50c; 10-4 to 55c; Cohassett 9-4, bleached, are up to 47½c, and 10-4 brown to same figure, being an advance of 2½c in several brands. Telegraphic advices from Philadelphia report an advance in the price of Star braid to 90c, and the prospect is that several leading makes will be advanced to this price on Monday.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—COTTON—Lower; sales, 2,500 bales; middling uplands at 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged; receipts, 6,000 brls. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 3,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.56; N 1 spring, $1.60@1.61; winter red Western, $1.69@1.70; amber, $1.73@1.75; prime white Western $1.80. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull but unchanged; receipts, 45,000 bu. Oats dull; receipts, 6,000 bu; Western in store, and afloat, 51½@53c; white Ohio, 54@55½c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 28c.

HOPS—Quiet; State, 25@65c; Eastern and Western, 25@60c.

LEATHER—Less active and steady; hemlock, sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 27@29c; Orinoco, 25½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet, but very firm; unwashed, 47@62½c; pulled, 80c; fall clip California, 37@41c.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominal. Sugar—Fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 50@65c. Rice quiet at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@12⅝c; refined, 22@22½c.

TURPENTINE—Held firmly at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and beef unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet and steady at 5½c; middles steady; Cumberlands, 7@7½c; short rib, 7½c; short clear, 7⅛@7½c. Lard quiet and steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9⅛@9⅜c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 11@22c.

CHEESE—Firm at 11@17c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firmly; XX spring, $5.75@6.50. Wheat quiet and held firm; No. 1, $1.28½; No. 2, $1.25½. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn firm; No. 2, 39½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 74c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 59½c.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower; $4.20@4.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; family, $6.50@6.75. Wheat scarce and firm; $1.60@1.63. Corn steady at 47c. Rye steady at 90@93c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 21@22c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm, at 20@25c.

CHEESE—Firm at 16@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal; pork, $13.00@13.25. Lard, 9@9½c. Bulk meats, 4¾, 6¾, and 6¾c. Bacon, 5¾, 7¼, and 7½c asked; no sales.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower, at $4.50@4.95. Receipts, 1,100.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX, $6.75@7.10; XXX, $7.30@7.75. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.35@1.36; only sample lots of winter sold. Corn dull and unchanged. Barley quiet, No. 2 79c. Rye firm; No. 1, 85c.

WHISKEY—87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more doing at $13.00@13.25; latter on orders. Bulk meats no public sale. Bacon, small lots sold at ¼c lower, but generally held at previous prices. Lard firm; kettle sold at 8½c, an inside price.

HOGS—Lower at $4.20@4.60; shippers and butchers the only buyers.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Market nearly bare; buyers waiting receipts. Corn firmer; mixed at 71c; white at 74@75c. Oats scarce at 59c; No bran.

HAY—Prime at $32.00; choice at $34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork none here; to arrive quoted at $15.50@16.00. Bacon at 6¾@8@8¾c.

MONETARY—Sterling bank at 20½@21½c; sight at ½c dis. Gold, 110.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat and corn dull, but unchanged. Oats quiet at 52@55c. Rye quiet at 90c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.50. Bulk meats steady. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7c. Lard firm at 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Steady, 92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1, $1.58. Corn scarce and firm at 75c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middlings, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $7.00. Wheat firmer; sales of red and white from $1.60 to $1.75. Corn firm; shelled, sacked, 51c. Oats in fair demand and steady; prime, sacked, 50c. Rye firm; prime from store, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.50 on orders. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c, packed. Bulk meats ½c less than bacon. Sugar-cured hams, 13½c; plain, 12c packed. Lard, steady; 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

TOBACCO—Active; sales 300 hhds common to good lugs, at 6¼@7½c; low to good leaf, 8@9¾c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, firm and a shade better; amber Michigan, $1.55½; No. 2 red $1.51½. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed, 46c. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $5.25.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; Indiana and Ohio, $7.75@8.00. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.60@1.62; white, $1.75@1.95. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn heavy; yellow, 69@68c; mixed Western, 67c. Oats dull; white, 54½@56½; mixed 53c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.62½; amber, $1.51. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 49@50c. Oats dull and lower; State, 48c.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

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Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

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A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago.

Alton & St. Louis through line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a.m.	*8:00 p.m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a.m.	*8:00 p.m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a.m.	*8:00 p.m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p.m.	†7:15 a.m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p.m.	§7:15 a.m.

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA FERRY ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Ada and Kinzie-st. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p.m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The bill for the rebate of duties upon articles used within a specified period in rebuilding the burnt district of Chicago will, doubtless, come up for final action in the Senate this week. We are glad to learn from trustworthy sources that the prospects are good for more favorable action than the friends of the measure dared to hope a week ago.

The degree of opposition which has been manifested during the pendency of this just measure in the Senate has occasioned, in the West and elsewhere, no less surprise than pain. We do not say that the fierce opposition which has been bestowed upon the Chicago Relief bill, since it reached the Senate, represents the extreme reaction of a world's generous sympathy for our calamity. We do not believe there has been any such reaction. We do insist, however, that Senators and others who are now opposing the bill are putting themselves in the attitude of oppressors of the poor, standing between the victims of a great calamity and the means offered to them to repair their misfortunes, and that they cannot entrench themselves behind any such flimsy excuses as have been offered for their conduct thus far.

What are these excuses? It is urged (and by Senators who have not objected to straining the Constitution to a most dangerous tension for partisan purposes) that it is "unconstitutional" for the Government to forego its share of profit arising out of the Chicago calamity by virtue of the present Revenue laws; and yet these Senators know that rebates of duties similar to those now asked are being made at every session of Congress, on far less worthy grounds. It is claimed that the proposed law is impracticable of enforcement; and yet the customs officers will tell you that they know exactly how to enforce it without danger of fraud, and that a precisely similar law was successfully enforced in the case of Portland. The opponents of the measure—some of them—complain that it would be disastrous to certain "domestic manufactures," which the Government is bound to foster at the expense of the rest. This is the weakest argument of all, and the few manufacturers in this locality whose names were brought forward in advocacy of it have been shamed into silence or retraction. But, finally, the Anti-Relief party stimulate their zeal with the idea which is supposed to have afforded Shylock much comfort in his memorable case:

'Twould be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error by the same example
Would creep into the statutes.

As if other great cities were going to burn themselves up, or invite proposals for earthquakes, for the sake of gaining—what? Merely the privilege of rebuilding their prostrated walls without being taxed for the privilege!

We have no doubt that many who favor, honestly, perhaps, a Protective tariff, would like to make an exception in favor of Chicago, on account of the unprecedented magnitude of her misfortune, but are afraid of the logical effect of such action upon their favorite theory. If so, they may be assured that still worse will be the effect, as illustrated by the case of Chicago, of the application of that theory under odious and aggravating circumstances of hardship and oppression. We have no doubt that many of those in Congress who have, within the last three or four weeks, arrayed themselves in opposition to this measure, which, at first, seemed likely to be carried by unanimous consent, are sincere in the change of sentiment which their present *status* implies; but, in view of the extreme activity shown by interested parties in "working up" the opposition, it will be difficult for those Congressmen to convince the people that they are not engaged in a heartless and cold-blooded contest against an afflicted community which has asked nothing from the Government but a brief release from double taxation.

The fact to which we wish to call the attention of candid legislators and of President Grant is, that, through accident or through the wilful misrepresentations of interested parties, there have been disseminated false and exaggerated reports calculated to militate unjustly against the passage of the Relief bill. It is worth while to remember—

That, by the passage of such an act, the Government is not made to *lose* any revenues on account of the Chicago calamity, but only to forego a portion of what will accrue to its revenues from imports out of that event. That is, the Government has already received its duties and the manufacturers their bounties upon the material of which Chicago was builded;

That the bill asks a rebate equivalent only to a small fraction of these taxes, since the term of enforcement of the Burchard bill is only one year from the date of the fire, or barely seven months from the time when the bill can become a law,—a period during which it is impossible that anything more than a beginning can be made at the rebuilding of the town;

That the provisions of the proposed act apply only to an area of 2,600 acres or less, included in the burnt district, and do not make a free port of Chicago, or discriminate in favor of Chicago as a city;

That the legislation asked has an ample precedent in that adopted for the benefit of Portland, and ratified by popular consent;

That, if it did not have such a precedent, it need not be feared that the proposed act would itself drift into a precedent, since it will come in response to a calamity utterly without parallel in the history of the world,—when a city not yet thirty-five years old is visited by a disaster destroying $200,000,000 worth of property and depriving more than a hundred thousand people of their homes. It is not among the probabilities that a like event will occur in hundreds of years. On the contrary, let us hope, as we reasonably may, in the light of all experience, that the Chicago disaster will occupy a singular place upon the annals of this country, and that appended to it will be the note, "The National Government, finding Chicago prostrated thus, refused to tax her 35 per cent for the privilege of getting up again."

SENATOR TRUMBULL AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, came into the Republican party at a late day, and was an Andy Johnsonite down to about the period when that worthy went swinging around the circle. He then changed front, and became a Radical of the extremest sort. By dint of favoring the most lenient policy toward the South at one time, and the most vindictive policy at another, he has finally engineered his own State into the Democratic column; and, if it is engineered back into the Republican column next October, it will be by the efforts of more prudent men than himself. He is a strong man, and undoubtedly means well by the party, and fancies that the course which has weakened it in Indiana will strengthen it everywhere else. In this we think he is mistaken.

Senator Trumbull was one of the founders and builders of the Republican party. He voted and acted with the anti-slavery men two years before the Republican party was organized, and had grown gray in the service before Mr. Morton's banner was seen in that holy cause. During the past eighteen years he has been the most conspicuous champion in Congress of the party of freedom, from the Mississippi Valley, and the equal of any man who has sat in the Senate during that eventful period, whether as regards intellectual ability, fidelity to principle, personal purity, or gentlemanly demeanor. His course has been such as to give increased strength to the Republican party in Illinois. It is not necessary for him or his friends to talk about redeeming the State in the coming election, for it has not been allowed to pass into the hands of the enemy.

In the debate in the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Morton thought he was entitled to arraign Mr. Trumbull for lack of party fealty, in that Mr. Trumbull had favored the investigation of certain transactions, to-wit: the sale of arms to France during her late war with Germany, and the abuses of the New York Custom House,—both of which investigations Mr. Morton had opposed until public sentiment caused him to shift his course. The discussion ran into the subject of the proposed Cincinnati Convention, which Convention Mr. Trumbull defended as a proper and lawful meeting of such persons as might choose to assemble there. He stated, however, that he did not believe that any nominations would be made by that assemblage for President or Vice President of the United States. To which Mr. Morton retorted that the evident design of the Cincinnati Convention was to nominate a Presidential ticket with B. Gratz Brown or Senator Trumbull at its head, and that Mr. Trumbull was probably privy to it.

As Senator Trumbull's veracity has never been called in question, and cannot be put at hazard by so slight an assault as the surmises of Senator Morton, his statement that he has no knowledge of any plan to nominate himself, or anybody else, at Cincinnati, will be accepted as entirely truthful. We are among those who would like to see some statesman of Mr. Trumbull's experience and dignity elevated to the Presidency, but we have never been let into the mighty secret which Senator Morton has smelled out. Nor have we ever supposed that the Cincinnati Convention was called for the purpose of nominating a Presidential ticket. What, then, was it called for? For the purpose of promoting the reforms recited in the call, to-wit: Civil Service reform, Revenue reform, amnesty, non-interference in State affairs, etc.,—some of which President Grant has favored, but which he cannot or does not bring his principal adherents in Congress to support. Those who favor these reforms, those who believe that the Republican party cannot win new battles on old issues and historical reminiscences merely, are in earnest, and do not intend to be brow-beaten by eleventh-hour converts to Republicanism, or to be swerved from their convictions by party cries or the party lash. The party consists of the people of the United States, or a majority of them. To them alone are Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, Logan, Fenton, Patterson, Ferry, Tipton, etc., answerable. It will be time enough for Senator Morton to arraign them when he can show that a majority of the people of his own State agree with him.

THE RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

The Congressional Committee which has recently investigated the condition of the Southern States in relation to political matters has rendered a public service by reporting, in an authentic form, the financial condition of the several reconstructed States. This exhibit shows that the punishment of rebellion did not cease with the close of armed hostilities, but that the people of the ten seceding and rebellious States have been visited by a pecuniary devastation which will outlive the present generation. It is another illustration of the maxim, that the evil which men do lives after them. Reconstruction, with such means and men as were available, was a necessity forced upon the country by the perverse conduct of those who, having been defeated in rebellion, insisted upon dictating their own terms of submission. The cost of this reconstruction from such materials is thus set forth by the Congressional Committee:

In Virginia, on Jan. 1, 1870, the debt of the State was $45,372,778. Increase since 1865, $4,811,462; since 1861 the increase had been $13,924,917. The increase in the debt of Virginia is mainly due to the accumulation of unpaid interest. The finances of this State have been upon the whole wisely and honestly administered. The State has not been governed at any time by carpet-baggers.

In North Carolina, the reconstructed Government began in 1868. The recognized debt at that time was $24,209,445, which was an increase since 1865 of over four millions of dollars, and since 1860 of $10,230,000. In addition, assets in the hands of the State to the amount of $11,000,000 had been lost or squandered. At the end of 1871 the debt was nearly $35,000,000, an increase since 1868 of over $10,000,000, and since 1865 of $14,000,000. Frauds in the sale of State bonds, and in the application of the proceeds, have been discovered, but the State is unable to pay the interest on the debt, and is practically bankrupt.

In Tennessee, the voting of aid to railroads in the shape of State bonds resulted in wholesale frauds. The State is now paying interest on $32,054,756, an increase of $5,277,000 by the reconstructed Government.

In South Carolina, the old debt was $5,000,000. The reconstructed Government was inaugurated in 1868, and the recognized debt was then $6,915,000. In 1871, the amount of the debt is in dispute, but it is anywhere between $12,000,000 and $16,000,000.

In Georgia, in 1868, the recognized debt was $6,544,000. The late Governor says that is the amount of the debt now, but what the actual liabilities are, no one seems to know. The expenses of the State Government have increased from $702,000 in 1868, to an average since then of $1,334,000 a year.

In Florida, the debt in 1865 was $1,375,000; in 1871 it had been increased to $2,500,000.

The old debt of Alabama was $7,904,000. The Legislature has voted to pay all railroads in existence in the State, or to be constructed, an aid of $16,000 per mile. The increase of debt from this cause has but just begun, but renders the prospective debt $29,000,000.

Mississippi owed no ante-war debt, (except what had been repudiated), and now owes $1,177,000.

Arkansas owed at the close of the war $4,020,000. The present, prospective, and contingent liabilities are $14,390,000.

In Louisiana, the old debt was $14,347,000; in 1868 it had increased to $17,000,000, and in June, 1871, had reached $25,000,000.

Texas, in 1870, owed only $362,000. In October, 187 , the debt was $1,454,000.

The Legislatures of nearly all these States have anticipated the future by pledging the faith of the State to issue bonds, upon certain contingencies, to railroads. Only a comparatively small amount of these bonds have yet been issued, and it is, therefore, impossible to tell the amount to which the liabilities of the several States will reach. The effect in North Carolina has been to overwhelm the State. The taxable property of the State, it has been reported by the Governor, is not capable of bearing the tax to pay the interest. In the meantime immigration has stopped, and emigration both of population and movable property has set in.

The time has evidently come for closing the war. The Military Governments which existed at the South after the war, though arbitrary, were honest, and afforded protection to all classes. The present Governments, except, perhaps, in Virginia, Mississippi, and Tennessee, are of a questionable sort. The time has come for a change. These States, if they are to be governed honestly and wisely, must be officered by persons having a permanent interest in their prosperity. The great bulk of the class of men at the South who, by long experience and because of pecuniary interest, are capable of arresting this wholesale spoliation, and bringing these States back to a prosperous condition, are the very men whom it is unlawful to vote for. It is objected that, if Congress shall remove the political disabilities of these men, the people will immediately elect them as officers of the State Government. To all fair-minded men this ought to be an overwhelming reason for making them eligible. That the people of the Southern States would, if they were permitted to do so, displace fraud, incompetency, ignorance, and corruption, and choose instead honesty, intelligence, ability, and experience, is of itself a standing rebuke to those who persist in keeping the former in power. This opposition to amnesty is not made more justifiable when it is placed on the ground that, if the people of those States are allowed to vote for whom they please, they will vote for ex-rebels. Such a result would be a natural consequence of the policy which has kept an army of plunderers and knaves in control of those States until they have been so mortgaged that it will require a half-century of taxation to redeem them. That is surely a false pretence, for the President has himself appointed ex-rebels to office, including the most conspicuous and able military leader of the Southern Confederacy now surviving. Whole hecatombs of Union soldiers attest the valor of General Longstreet,—why, then, should the lesser ones be disqualified from holding office?

OUR JAPANESE VISITORS.

It is now authoritatively announced that the Embassy of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, to the Treaty Powers, and the various officers composing their *suite*, will arrive here to-day. The official list embraces 49 persons,—representing the Foreign, Treasury, Educational, Legislative, and War Departments, and the Imperial Court,—and includes such high officials as the Junior Prime Minister, Privy Councillor, Minister of Finance, Acting Minister of Public Works, Brigadier General of the Imperial Army, Acting Minister of the Judicial Department, Commissioner of Revenue, Commissioner of the Bureau of Census, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commissioner of Dock-yards, and a long retinue of secretaries, attaches, and servants. It is unnecessary, for obvious reasons, to add the names of these Japanese gentlemen, as the heterogeneous collection of "ides" and "ubos," and "yamas" and "rontais," would possess no significance for our readers, and only bewilder them with Japanese jargon. Not the least interesting feature of this visit is a bevy of young and beautiful ladies, belonging to the nobility, who have come to the United States in charge of the Embassy, and will be left here to pursue their studies at some of our educational institutions, and fit themselves to fill stations of usefulness and honor under the new order of things which the Emperor of Japan is inaugurating.

It is rather noticeable that during the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to this country, Congress has raised the St. Petersburg Mission to a first-class, and, in the same manner, during the visit of the Japanese Embassy, has complimented them by raising the Yokohama Mission from third-class to second-class. In each case the compliment was most worthily bestowed. In the former, it recognized the hearty sympathy which Russia extended to this country during the war of the rebellion; in the latter, it was a proper recognition of the remarkable progress of Japan toward a higher civilization and more liberal ideas. The object of the visit of this Embassy is to still further prepare the way for progressive ideas, and to gather such information as may enable the Emperor to act intelligently in the inauguration of his new plans. To this extent, therefore, the Embassy represents the Emperor himself, and is entitled to the same honors and hospitable consideration. The city authorities have done all that could be expected, with their limited opportunities, to make the stay of the Orientals as pleasant as possible, and we can safely leave it to the good sense and judgment of the visitors themselves to make it profitable. Notwithstanding our material losses, and the absence of most of our former objects of interest, there is enough left here to afford them opportunities for study, and to give them new hints of what courage, activity, and enterprise can accomplish, even in the face of unusual obstacles. They are particularly desirous to acquaint themselves with banking, insurance, railroad business, the handling of merchandise of all kinds, the telegraph, metropolitan improvements, and the workings of our educational and governmental systems. Fortunately we are in a position to throw some light upon all these questions, and, at the same time, by virtue of our own recent experiences, to point out to them the defects, which they may avoid. For instance, in insurance, any of us can explain to them what constitutes a safe company, and what constitutes a rotten company. In metropolitan improvements, we can show them, on every block, how to avoid the dangerous construction of buildings. In City Government, we can explain to them what is meant by the proper administration of affairs; and, by taking them into the jail, Messrs. Glade, Montgomery, and Walsh can tell them, in a very short time, what is meant by maladministration. We must not underrate the intelligence of our visitors, nor thoughtlessly set them down in the same category with "the heathen Chinee." They are men of quick comprehension, sound judgment, and progressive spirit, and thoroughly in earnest to advance the interests of their country and to do away entirely with the ancient prejudices of conservatism which for centuries have clogged their progress. They have stepped boldly out into the light of day. They have adopted already the steamship, the railroad, and the telegraph. They have uniformed and armed their soldiers in civilized fashion. They have removed the disabilities of women and allowed them to be educated. They have studied and mastered questions of finance and have already appeared in the European money markets as operators. Their young men are studying in several of our Universities and show unusual proficiency. Whatever the world has to offer which will give them a more prominent position among the nations, they are ready to take. We, therefore, bespeak for them, not simply a reception, as if they were Oriental curiosities, but a cordial, intelligent, hospitable greeting, and one which may result in profit to them.

We bespeak, also, a cordial greeting for the young ladies who are in the care of the Embassy. They belong to the noble families of Japan, are unusually intelligent, bright, and vivacious, and, if rumor be correct, some of them can safely challenge our own Chicago belles in the matter of beauty. As questions of finance, trade, and politics naturally will not interest them, and, as the gentlemen of the Common Council are too old to possess any special charm for them, they should be entertained in our private homes, where they may derive some profitable ideas of our domestic and social economy, and find out how our ladies live, leaving it to their own good sense to discriminate between what is sensible and what is silly. While the male portion of the party is doing up the material features, let the young ladies do up the tea-parties, and soirees, and musicals, go to the circulating library, run round shopping, and meet the young gentlemen. Let us make the visit of the Celestials in every way pleasant and profitable, avoiding adulation on the one hand and silly curiosity on the other. The object of their visit possesses an importance which warrants such a reception, and whatever we can do for them will aid their country in her noble effort to emerge from her ancient darkness, and will be a personal courtesy to the Emperor, who, in every way, merits it.

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

We have on repeated occasions shown by the record that the greatest difficulty in the way of Revenue reform was the stolid ignorance of the Democratic party on that question, and that, whenever their votes were needed, the Protectionists in Congress could count on the Democratic vote for their measures with absolute certainty. The Pennsylvanians, a few days ago, got up a bill to repeal the tax on tea and coffee, and with a whoop and "hooray!" the Democratic members, with six or eight exceptions, voted for and passed the bill. That we may not appear singular in attributing this to ignorance, we ask attention to the following from the New York *World*:

THE TEA AND COFFEE VOTE.

The Democrats who voted, on Monday, in the House of Representatives, to repeal the duties on tea and coffee, are unfit to be the Representatives or the guides of the Democracy of the United States. And, if the Democracy of the United States were to follow the blind guidance of such blundering guides, it would not deserve to receive the helm of government at the hands of the people next November.

We do not forget that the House of Representatives is Republican by a majority of nearly 40; but the Democrats of the House number 102, and only 37 members voted against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, of whom [illegible] were Republicans.

All honor to the Democrats who voted against the repeal of the tea and coffee duties, and so were faithful to the interests of 40,000,000 consumers.

All honor to the Democrats who, by thus voting against the repeal of a tax that takes $19,000,000 from the people and gives it all to the people's Treasury, proclaimed their determination to liberate their fellow-citizens from taxes which plunder the people of $50,000,000, to put $19,000,000 of it into the Treasury and $31,000,000 of it into the pockets of monopolists and swindling Protectionists.

The vote of any Democrat, whoever he is, whatever his past history, to repeal the tea and coffee tax, is either the vote of an ignoramus, or the vote of a demagogue, or the vote of a Protectionist's conscious or unconscious tool.

"Tea and coffee are of universal use and the beverage of the poor; off with the tax." From the lips of a Democrat such a plea betrays him an ignoramus in what it is his first business to know, having assumed the duty of laying great and burdensome taxes by accepting election as Congressman. These tea and coffee $19,000,000 taxes cast out of the budget, the people's backs are relieved of just so much—$19,000,000 exactly,—no more, no less. But what man of you has a right to put "M. C." after his name, and then vote as if ignorant that there are other taxes which, if cast away from the tariff, will take no more than $19,000,000 from the Treasury, but will take $50,000,000 of burden from the backs of the people?

What man of you, being a Democrat, has a right to be ignorant that there are taxes, now laid in the tariff upon ten articles only, which take $365,000,000 from the pockets of the people, $1,000,000 for every day in the year, and put $65,000,000 thereof into the people's Treasury, and $300,000,000 into the pockets of the people's enemies—the monopolists. Every vote to repeal the tea and coffee tax was a vote bidding the $300,000,000 thieves go on.

"The Treasury gets more than we need. Let us cut off the taxes on foreign commodities and keep taxes on whatever competes with our domestic products." Such is the argument which some Democrats, who are the conscious or unconscious tools of monopolists and Protection-plunderers, may pretend to base their action on.

The New York *World* has published a letter from the English Republican leader, Bradlaugh, who is sometimes styled the "Coming Cromwell." The letter is not without value as an index of the opinion of a respectable minority of Englishmen, and tells some noteworthy facts. It is an illustration of the sluggishness which causes a man to live and die in some petty hamlet, simply because he was born there, that in Lancashire the supply of labor cannot meet the demand, while in Hereford and [illegible] the laborer gets a smaller sum out of which to pay for food, rent, clothing, etc., than the thief in jail there has allowed him for food alone. Mr. Bradlaugh notices, incidentally, the prosperous condition of the Lancashire co-operative societies, and claims that their members "went most thoroughly and heartily" with him in his "most extreme Republican sentiments." At Manchester, where attempts have been made to inflict martyrdom on both Mr. Odger and Sir Charles Dilke, the intrepid Bradlaugh expected a disturbance and prepared for it. He writes: "I collected a few faithful friends on whom I knew I could rely to meet any contingencies of violence. * * We were all men of peace, and were mustered in strength enough to render fighting unpleasant, if not impossible." These precautions preserved order, and the speaker attacked the House of Lords and the Monarchy and kindred evils with great vigor and boldness. His letter is marked by a shrewd common-sense tone, and an absence of abuse and absurd prophecies, that augur well for his ability. He draws two or three inferences from what he saw and heard on his lecturing tour. The "splendidly-manipulated sympathy-mania" really aided the Republican cause, by showing them how strong the Monarchical sentiment was, and so preventing premature action. There is universal discontent among the lower classes, but a very general wish to have their grievances removed, if possible, without changing the form of Government, especially if force would have to be used. "If Parliament does nothing on the land question this session, and it is not likely to do anything, you may depend," says Bradlaugh, "on a coming storm in 1873 and 1874. If we do not make it, hunger and poverty will a few years later, and we do not intend to wait for a revolution of the belly."

A few years since, some prophetic soul sounded a note of warning against the rapid destruction of our forests, and predicted dire consequences if the warning should go unheeded. Those consequences are already becoming apparent. The inevitable result of the cutting away of timber is a decrease in the annual rainfall. When the trees are once gone, we may strive in vain to supply their places by artificial means. We may belt the country with railroads, and Mr. Edward Powers may fire off his cannon from morning till night, but, although both of these operations would probably tend to bring rain, their power to do so cannot be compared with that of the trees. Some time ago, there arose a fanatic, who proclaimed that the forests of the world were disappearing in order that the rain might disappear likewise, and mankind be taught the true efficacy of prayer by having the annual water-fall gauged by the annual amount of earnest prayer therefor. His doctrine, which would have had a great run a century ago, found few believers nowadays, when the fact that the weather of to-day is the [illegible] result of the weather of uncounted days in the past has become well known. The forests of the world are disappearing because man needs them now in the shape of lumber, and is too short-sighted, or too selfish, to spare them for the benefit of posterity, which will need them in the shape of growing trees. In the West, where the destruction has been most rapid, the evils resulting therefrom have been most serious. We are glad to see that, in some of the States, measures have already been taken to counteract the effects of the carelessness of the past. The best plan seems to be that adopted by Nebraska. The State Board of Agriculture has set apart the 10th day of April as sacred to the planting of trees, and has baptized it as Arbor Day. To stimulate the good work, a prize of $100 is offered to the Agricultural Society of the county in which the greatest number of trees shall be planted on that day, and the person who plants properly the greatest number himself is to have a reward of a farm library worth $25. The plan seems to be an admirable one. If persevered in, it will, doubtless, be adopted by the neighboring States, and prove productive of the happiest results.

The New York *Tribune* reviews, with much care, the present *status* of Harvard University, as it is set forth in the annual catalogue, and the report of the "Academical Examining Committee," lately published in *Old and New*. It speaks in high praise of the excellent management of the finances of the institution, and of the liberal donations it has received within the last year, but draws a by no means cheerful inference from the report of the Examining Committee as to the nature of the instruction imparted by the University, or, rather, by the College proper. The criticisms of the Committee are many. In elocution, the instruction is "at once insufficient and faulty." The Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory is "convinced that declamation is useless, and that elocution cannot be successfully taught to a large class." From this conviction the Committee dissent, and call for a "radical" and "effective" remedy. "Psychological studies cannot be said to rank very high among us." "Political economy deserves a better place in the College." The mathematical instruction is "well adapted to develop mathematical minds of the first order," but for ordinary minds "there seems to be rather inadequate provision." In Latin and Greek, there is "want of literary spirit" and lack of "enthusiasm." In modern languages, the study is "somewhat languid," and there is need of "a little more fervor." Of course, praise is mingled with all this blame, but the general impression is one of discouragement. The cause of this state of things seems to be the misdirected zeal which, since the accession of President Elliott, has striven to bring money into the College more than to graduate men out of it. The University has reared spacious structures, and the students who dwell in them have developed into fine ball-players and oar-pullers, but the building-up of brain has been subordinated to the building-up of stone walls, and muscular arms.

It is, perhaps, as yet premature to assign locations to South Side business, but the plans, thus far developed give hints of some general facts. The hotels will evidently go a little farther south, the line of Jackson street being the favorite spot for them, although one or two have gone to Fourteenth street, and one is promised as far south as Twenty-third street. The churches will go south of Fourteenth and east of Wabash avenue. The banks and insurance offices will hardly get south of Madison street at present. The proposed new Central Depot will hold business east of State and north of Washington, if anything can. Much of the retail business on Wabash avenue will remain there, and Twenty-second street has evidently become the prominent business thoroughfare in the south part of the city. The Government buildings, the Pacific Hotel, and the projected new Opera House will make the Bigelow Block the nucleus of a very busy part of the city. It will thus be seen that the general effect of the fire has been to push all classes of business farther south, which, in turn, pushes residence property still farther in the same direction.

An "Electric Errand Company" will shortly begin operating in New York and Brooklyn. Its aim is to bring the present popular fire-alarm system, in a modified form, into every man's house. Offices are to be established in various central localities, and are to be connected with the different houses by wires, as the office of a hotel is connected with the hotel rooms. The charge for laying the wire is to be only $2.50 for each house. At the offices will be kept a large staff of messengers, who will at once answer any signal, and, for 15 cents, do an errand. The notice is given by turning a "key" once. Turning it twice will give the alarm of burglars at the nearest police station, and turning it three times will send the alarm of fire to the nearest engine-house. If the apparently-complicated scheme can be made practical, it will doubtless be of equal benefit to its managers and customers.

—Vicksburg is greatly alarmed at the rapidity with which the Mississippi is cutting through the peninsula opposite that city, threatening to leave it high and dry in the interior.

WASHINGTON.

Carl Schurz's Speech—An Attack upon Him by an Administration Newspaper.

Beck and Brownlow—Sketches of the "Parson" and His Opponent.

Forney's Retirement from Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Carl Schurz has made another of his many great speeches. They are the speeches of a rapiersman. They probe, every time, to vital points. They are a Saxon's use of Anglo-Saxon,—a man's use of ideas,—a gentleman's use of power. The replies to Schurz have been of the bludgeon sort, uttered by bravos. Witness this in one of the Administration's Washington organs:

Those who listened yesterday to the loud vaunting of Senator Shurz; who patiently bore the infliction of three hours of clap-trap egotism, and a vanity that, like the fiend of Milton, knew no bounds; if any of the hearers were not ashamed to witness on the floor of the American Senate a man applauded for pure and simple impudence, rant and cant, they must have taken the other view, and laughed "consumedly" to see the frowsy foreigner make such an ass of himself as did Parolles Schurz, who, like his Shakspearean namesake, being caught in a dilemma, fearing the consequences of exposure, reasons as did his noisy namesake.

It is idle to attempt to follow the meanderings of the mud-slinging miscreant who insulted the people giving him shelter, and disgraced the Senate in his mad attempts to drag down and dishonor the Government. The opposition declare Mr. Schurz has given them another great campaign speech, and that his frothy declamation will have great effect in turning the minds of the people from the great Captain they have selected to lead them against the enemies of the Government another four years. He who believes that Schurz's slander can accomplish a task which all the organs of the enemy have failed to do ever since President Grant took his seat, knows little of the understanding of the average American. Too many attempts have been made, and too many dot the shores of disaster, to scare any one having knowledge of modern Democracy, or the Hessian hordes ever ready to follow where plunder promises to reward the treason of Parolles patriots like the surly Schurz.

To reprint this is enough. The German-Americans will resent, without suggestion, the idea that the manliest exponent of their race and country in the New World is taunted with the suggestion that he receives "shelter" here, instead of citizenship, and is a "Hessian."

BECK'S BLOW.

We have had a personal explanation, only rare in this, that it involved the delicate point of a Senator attacking a member of the House for words spoken in debate, and the member replying defiantly to the superior body. The contestants were "Parson" Brownlow and Beck, of Kentucky, citizens of associate States. Beck is generally regarded as one of the best pleaders on the Democratic side of the House, and he is the law partner of John C. Breckenridge, of Lexington, Ky. He was formerly a Whig, and a supporter of Clay, and, like Breckenridge, he is of Scotch blood, being really a native of Scotia. He is well-to-do, considerably vain, a good deal of a *parvenu*, and good-looking. Kentuckians say that Beck is cross and selfish, and that he is animated by no great convictions, except convictions of success. To look at, he is large,—almost corpulent,—with a tolerably low forehead, and thick, black hair; and, as an orator, if such he can be called, he is one of the slam-being fellows, action all over, and not much besides.

"Parson" Brownlow, as you well know, is an old gentleman who has made nearly his entire reputation upon the stinging nature of his taunts, the intensities of his personal dislikes, and his inconsistency, at different times of his life, in things political; and yet, over all, that controlling idiosyncrasy which makes a character, and, long persisted in, gives recognition, but seldom to the extent which he has achieved. A country editor in the wild part of Tennessee, he distinguished himself at an early date by the virulence with which, on the one side, he attacked Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party, and, on the other, hated the Abolitionists of the North, and contended for slavery as a Christian instrumentality of conversion.

At the same time, he engaged in ridiculous [illegible] with the Baptists in behalf of his favorite Methodist denomination, and wrote a reply to a book by one Graves, wherein the Methodist Church was attacked under the name of "The Great Iron Wheel." The "Parson" rose on the wave of the war, by his usual resistance to things, to be a sort of martyr, and, when he returned to his State at the close, he became Governor, under the tactics of the time, controlling everything pretty much as he pleased. He drove Stokes to the wall as a candidate for his successorship, and, at the same time, raised himself to the Senatorship. In former times he was a tall, broad-shouldered, lean man, with a long-jawed, long-nosed, high-cheeked face, out of whose slowness looked a pair of bluish-gray eyes, inviting antagonism; and yet, at the same time, he was always genial to his friends. He had a number of violent encounters wherein arms were used, and once, it is said, followed a man the whole length of the Tennessee River, to kill him; but, with that singular Southern affectation of gallantry, he was prevented from doing it, because the man hid in the ladies' cabin. As he sits in the Senate, at present, a literal instance of the Scriptural palsy, the old man is a painful object as he crouches in his seat,—his long, bony fingers slowly and perpetually feeling at nothing. He cannot rise to speak, and, indeed, speaks without fluency, so that his addresses have to be read for him. But beneath that ruined exterior still burns the old fire of alternate aversion or enthusiasm,—the savage nature under the human hulk.

Brownlow has no business, as a matter of judgment, to trouble himself with Beck's statement which was the cause of this offence. Beck stated, in concise terms, the well-known fact that the Senate has got to be a "boozing-ken" for a parcel of carpet-bag adventurers, who get in by way of the Governorships of the States they have overrun. The whole fight that Warmoth is now making in Louisiana is merely a fight for the United States Senate, and he would have entered it in West's place had he not certain local points yet to make; besides, it is intimated that he was not of the requisite age. Brownlow and Clayton were legitimate instances of that set of Senate-seekers; but none of them were named in person by Beck. Several days before the speech came off, I was apprised, by sundry nods, winks, pinches, and grimaces, that old Brownlow meant to castigate Beck. When the thing came off, it was nothing a man need bother himself about. After resorting as to the argument of Beck, Brownlow said that his adversary had been an hostler and a nigger-driver, and that, if he were young enough, he would take his (Beck's) nigger-driver's lash, and beat Beck with it. On the whole, this was a safe kind of a threat from the old man, and, if Beck had been possessed of any species of worldliness, he would have let it pass, at most, with a very light and humorous allusion.

Not so with your Kentuckian, native or adopted. Your Kentuckian is provincialist, and, at the smell of a fight, all the Confederate Cross-Roads start up and prick their ears. Then only are the newspapers read, and the feeling grows that, if our man backs out, we are dishonored. It is no great loss if our man goes in and tumbles; but go in he must, or there is no future for him in the State of Kentucky. Thus it may be said that all recent Kentuckians that we have seen here have been a set of grown-up children, and nothing tickles them so much as a chance for a personal explanation. Take from Beck's speech one or two good political "hits" which he had no business to make while under the courtesy of a personal explanation, and take besides, his apology to the Senate in gross, from it,—for that was good,—and we have a childish exhibition.

"No man can lay the lash on me and live." "His neighbors knew him." "He was responsible for his words, not only in the parliamentary way, but anywhere,"—the "anywhere" horribly emphasized. And thus a big, broad-shouldered, Scotch smithereen took up more than an hour of the House's time, giving a personal history and eulogy of himself, with such words as *pole-cat* interspersed. On the whole, Brownlow remained himself, ferocious and nasty as ever, in this encounter; while Beck put himself in unaforce, and had a great victory behind the school-house. Gab! pish!

FORNEY'S RETIREMENT.

The question of the hour remains, why did Forney resign the Philadelphia Custom-House. I think the answer is plain in what he said to the President through the medium of his cousin:

"I want to get out of jail, and I want to avoid the poor-house."

Forney has served the whole of an indefatigable life for different public men. And he is most truly at home when down in the traces, pulling somebody's gig toward the White House. These public chaps have a way of forgetting their own editors, tossing them sometimes a little Collectorship, and tit-bit of some sort, but fighting shy on the main question of Cabinet places. Forney has been appreciated by everybody, until everybody got into power, and then forgotten.

Had Douglas been elected to the Presidency, instead of Lincoln, he would probably have done no more for Forney than Lincoln; and Lincoln did better than any of them. Buchanan—who had crab-blood in him, and could put out a fire by sitting before it—treated Forney shamefully,—looking at the question on the commercial ground of give and take; for there are few instances in modern times where a journal spends so many years playing on one string as when Forney cried the praises of Buchanan. Persigny was not more invaluable to Louis Napoleon. Now it is remarkable that Forney is always of most consequence on the eve of a Presidential election. The *Press*, which he began in Buchanan's time, is the key-note of the Key-Stone State. That curious community gives no adequate support to an enterprising paper; but Forney's long familiarity with public affairs has made him, through all the interior counties and among the merchants of Philadelphia, a sort of signal-light about election times. The State itself casts such a prodigious vote, and makes so many Electors, that it is always worth attending to, and, although the least positive and progressive of sovereign communities, it must always be consulted by political parties. The *Press* newspaper has got to be a sort of political focus over all the Eastern portion of Pennsylvania, and when Grant, with his usual want of knowledge, and Cameron, with his usual rapacity, wanted to get in and govern this paper under cover of $6,000 a year from the Custom House, Forney closed his fists,—it is to be hoped, to keep them shut,—and said: "No, you don't!" He not only went abruptly from the office, but, when he came to Washington to attend our press dinner, the day of his resignation, he appeared to have no great desire to meet the President, and retired at an early hour. Of course, there is commotion. Next, probably, we shall hear old tales and slanders of Forney rehearsed by the President's crowd; but Colonel Forney stands to-day in a higher and stronger light than for years in the country, and, if he refuses to permit the sweet singers of Israel, who run politics in Pennsylvania, to cozen him under cover of personal advice, he can make the *Press* what Philadelphia needs,—a real and powerful organ of independent thought and political influence. I apprehend that under this resignation lies, to some degree, the strong influence of Charles Sumner. Forney has been a good deal attacked by newspaper folks, and this almost invariably arises, not from any aggressiveness of his own, but because the politicians have revenged themselves upon newspaper people through him. He has a strong attachment to his profession, and to the members of it, and he may say of the politicians as Rip Van Winkle said of his drinks, "He is better off mitout dem." To look at, at present, Forney is a sizeable, almost portly, handsome man, with a fine, sensitive, kindly face, beaming eyes, and a superb head, well-set upon comely shoulders and neck. His hair is turned somewhat, and is thinner than of yore; but he realizes in a large degree, when one meets him, the idea of a man of force, and a person of unusual intelligence and acute apprehension. If he is lacking noticeably in any one element, it is firmness of purpose. When aroused, he is bold enough.

GATH.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Good Prospects for 1872—Advances in Wool and Cotton and their Manufactures—Effect of the France-German War on Imported Goods.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 22.

During the past year there has been a decided improvement in the dry goods business of this city, and at the close of 1871 most merchants found themselves in a better condition than for some years past. For the first time since 1865 the downward tendency of prices was checked, and merchants were enabled to sell goods at a profit, without being compelled to close out the last of almost every invoice at cost or a loss. The fall business of the year was larger and more profitable than for many years before, and goods sold rapidly on an advancing market. The only great drawback to the general business of the year was the destruction of the business portion of Chicago, which entailed heavy loss on nearly all the great cities. This loss, however, was so spread out over different classes and communities that the dry goods merchants of New York suffered much less than was at first anticipated. Notwithstanding this fact, the loss was severe enough to sweep off the profits for the year of many leading firms. Those houses that were fortunate enough to sustain little or no loss in Chicago, found the year's business profitable.

The leading feature of the drygoods trade in 1871 was the advance, during the last half of the year, in the price of wool, which entered so largely into the fabrics suitable for fall and winter wear that a considerable advance was established in the price of manufactured articles. Merchants were compelled to give their orders and make their purchases much earlier in the season than usual in order to get goods at old prices. A great proportion of the goods needed by jobbers for their fall trade were ordered of manufacturers as early as April or May, the usual time of making such purchases being July or August. A very tight money market during the busiest fall months somewhat embarrassed the operations of merchants and manufacturers, but did not seriously impair credit or lead to any considerable failures.

The prospects of business for the coming year are even brighter for merchants than last year, though, from present indications, manufacturers are likely to have a hard year. The advance in wool, which began a year ago, has steadily continued, until now wool is higher in price than at any time since the war. The advance has been so great as to seriously derange the plans of most dealers and manufacturers. Notwithstanding the high prices asked and paid for wool, manufacturers desiring particular grades have difficulty in supplying their wants, owing to the great scarcity of the article in question. In fact, it is stated that almost an absolute lack of some grades of wool prevails. The woollen manufacturers of the country have done, on the whole, since the war, an unprofitable business, the constantly declining prices of their commodities rendering it difficult to realize a gain. But now the old stock of manufactured goods has quite generally been absorbed. Wool producers, as well as manufacturers, have found their business unprofitable, and the result has been that, for two or three years past, a wholesale slaughter of sheep has taken place throughout the wool-producing sections, so that now, when the old stock of manufactured goods has been consumed, and manufacturers have prepared for larger operations, so great a scarcity of the staple article exists as to retard their operations. The manufacturers hesitate to pay double the price for wool that they have recently paid, and in many cases, rather than do so, they stop their machinery. Merchants are not yet willing to pay manufacturers such an advance as would compensate them for the enhanced price of wool, though a considerable advance in all kinds of woollen and merino goods has been established. The result promises to be that to the greatly increased cost of manufacturing will be added a positive scarcity of many manufactured articles arising from the reluctance of the manufacturers to take the risk of purchasing wool at present prices. It must be evident, therefore, that those who hold woollen goods are likely to realize a fair profit on them when the season for their consumption is reached. The advance in the staple last season was considered by many to be merely temporary, and most manufacturers bought sparingly, expecting to make new purchases at lower figures. Their stock of wool bought at old prices has, in consequence, been nearly all used up, and the product of their mills sold. Several months before the jobbers make their purchases the manufacturers are compelled to produce their goods, in order that when the season arrives they may have a stock on hand adequate to the demand. Thus, during the spring and summer months the goods for fall and winter are produced. It seems improbable that any demand in the price of wool will take place before the spring clip is received, and there appears little probability that any extensive decline will take place then. The stock of wool produced in this country is so small that the great dealers in this article, as well as speculators, are already buying the wool on the sheep's backs, with the idea of controlling the price, and obtaining even higher prices after the clip than at present. In December, 1870, the price of XX Ohio wool in this market was 48 cents. In February, 1871, this price had advanced to 50 to 58 cents. Sales of the same grade have been recently made at 80 cents. In February, 1871, spring clip California wool was quoted at 27 to 27½ cents. The same grades are now 46 cents. A better grade of California wool was sold a year ago at 35 cents, the latest sales of the same quality having been at 58 to 65 cents.

Persons have recently been offering farmers in Ohio 75 cents per pound for their wool when clipped, and farmers in Michigan 65 cents for their clip. A large advance has taken place in Europe also in all classes of wool, an increase of 10 per cent over former prices having been established in England at the beginning of the present month.

Merchants and manufacturers compelled to look ahead to their wants of next fall and make arrangements for their supply are also confronted by a large advance in cotton, which, of course, enters more largely than wool into the texture of the goods suitable for the season now about opening. In February, 1870, middling cotton was sold in New York at about 25 cents per pound. This price declined a year later to 15a16 cents—and on this price for cotton the price of goods made therefrom has been based during the past year. But now middling cotton has advanced about 50 per cent, being at present quoted at about 23 cents per pound. An advance has taken place in cotton manufactured goods, but not to the extent as yet that the advance in raw material would justify.

All foreign goods of cotton or woollen fabric are stiff in price, and advancing. Added to the causes noted above, as at the foundation of the advance in domestic goods, another element conduces to the same result with foreign goods. The Franco-German war deranged industry and the manufacturing interests of Europe to fully as great an extent as our war did in this country. As a result, the cost of labor has advanced greatly in all the manufacturing districts, and imported goods would necessarily cost more, even had no advance taken place in the two great staples.

—A San Franciscan writes thus of New York:

Gotham is immense. To me, the business portion of the city had a squatty, Dutchy, dumpish air. I missed the hills and mountains which on every side outline San Francisco. I missed the Chinamen on the streets; I missed also the comfortable boot-black stands. A wretched boy floundered over my feet for nearly fifteen minutes. There was none of the San Franciscan ease, skill, and celerity in his polishing. I paid him with a dime, whereat he wondered greatly, never having, apparently, before seen such a coin. I saw him disappear, followed by a crowd of other small, peripatetic boot-blacks, all wondering at that ten cent piece, and occasionally looking back at me with glances of curiosity. This was my first new sensation on landing on my native shore. It is a foreign shore to me. California seems much farther away from New York than does New York from California.

LONDON.

The Treaty of Washington in the British Parliament.

A Field-Night in the Commons—Speeches of Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone.

Earl Granville's Remarks in the House of Lords.

Unanimous Public Feeling as to the Inadmissibility of the Indirect Claims.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

I witnessed a striking scene in the House of Commons last night. We had a momentous subject, great orators, and a crowded audience. All the best the English Parliament can show had assembled, and the galleries supplied an array of representative men.

MR. DISRAELI,

at all events, appreciates the gravity of a misunderstanding with the United States. He does not affect to sympathize with American Democracy, but he is aware of its power. "We have to deal," he said, "with probably the most important circumstances that have ever happened, certainly since I have been a member of this House." This, from a statesman who participated in the debates which preceded and accompanied the war in the Crimea! The words produced an instant impression. Many members had not regarded the matter in so serious a light. They were startled, and for a moment came to a sense of the position. But Mr. Disraeli is a party-man. Through a variety of blunders committed by the Gladstone Administration, the Tory members increased in number and there are even hopes of office. Mr. Disraeli allows it to be known that he is prepared for the responsibility. He believes he has peculiar advantages for dealing with America. Mr. Disraeli attempts to get credit for his "strict neutrality" during the Civil War,—the neutrality being simply silence. He took no part in the discussions relative to the recognition of the independence of the South. Had he rebuked the insolence of his friends,—for almost all the Tories were Southerners,—he would have something more solid to boast of. Many and many a night did I observe him sitting, with folded arms and impassive countenance, while members of his side rose in succession to encourage the slaveholders' cause. Mr. Baring appealed to him once to intervene, but the Sphinx was dumb. One cannot regard such an attitude with the admiration which some of our Liberals profess to feel.

Mr. Disraeli is a patriot, doubtless; but if he can advance his interests, contemporaneously with those of his country, so much the better. He tried, therefore, to persuade us that, if *he* had been at the head of affairs, no misunderstanding would have arisen. America would not have attempted to quote her indirect damages, but would have been affectionate and yielding to the representatives of English Toryism. *His* treaty, he said (the Reverdy Johnson treaty), was rejected by the United States because it shut out the constructive claims; why did not that put the Gladstone Ministry on their guard? The constructive claims thenceforth assumed a distinct character. When the present treaty arrived in London, he and his friends objected to *ex post facto* dealing with the law of nations, and to other points; but the treaty was legally complete, and criticisms would but have exacerbated feelings on the other side of the Atlantic. What, he wanted to know, was the authority the Government had for saying, as they did last June, that all indirect claims had been waived by America? The statesmen across the Atlantic had read those assurances, and was it really the case that they had made no communication upon the subject? How was the delay to be accounted for? "When" exclaimed Mr. Disraeli, "was the case of the American Government, demanding these claims—which Lord Derby had described as wild and preposterous—first brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government? I have heard that it has been in the possession of some in this country for more than a month. The American case demands from this country a tribute greater than could be exacted by conquest [cheers] which would be perilous to our fortunes and fatal to our fame. [Renewed cheers.] If Her Majesty's Government were in possession of this demand a month ago, when did they send a friendly communication to the American Government?" Nothing could be more deplorable than that the people of England, after the friendly spirit they had shown, "should believe that they have been treated by the United States Government in a spirit of cunning and chicane." The Right Honorable gentleman concluded with assuring the House that the Government, in communicating with the United States, would show they were supported by the Parliament and the people.

The influence of Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons is manifested when he rises to speak. Last night when he got up, there was a burst of cheers from the Tories, and then a subsidence of sounds. Members who were talking suddenly closed their lips. Members who were crossing the floor stopped and slipped into the nearest vacant seat. Every face was turned in one direction, and a new expression shot into every countenance.

Though so experienced a speaker, Mr Disraeli displays considerable nervousness in his manner. Last night, his hands were not still for two minutes together. They go a certain round. He puts them in his coat-tails, shifts them to the pockets, rests one of them on the table in front; places a thumb under the hollows of each arm; sticks a hand on each hip; folds his arms, and then unlocks them, that a wave may be made in the air. Some people call this habit; but genuine nervousness, I am inclined to believe, is the actual cause.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Severe fights has the Premier to wage ere the session is at an end. The Fates war against him, and "personal" questions unite with public difficulties to bring him to grief. Nevertheless, he displays no fear. Danger strengthens him. He will not wait assault; he sallies out to challenge it. But, though this spirit may suit the treatment of ordinary domestic squabbles, it is to be avoided in international controversies. Mr. Gladstone last night, and again in the debate this afternoon, appeared to display much heat in his explanations. His language was warmer than that of Earl Granville, in the other House. True, he enforced the wisdom of stating the case to the United States "in the mildest terms which will suffice, but with his marvellous vocabulary, he might have discovered many terms much milder than those which he used. The claims in the American case more than approximated to the tribute imposed by Germany on France,—payments "four times, six times, and even ten times as great as are furnished by any example in history." The amount of the claims was an important element in the argument, "as to whether it was possible or conceivable that it should enter the mind of any country to admit the presentation of any such claim at all." By the Treaty, large, and even extraordinary, concessions were made to America,—especially the one by which we forbore from pressing our claims arising out of the Fenian invasion of Canada. "Any impartial man" would say that the indirect losses which we have consented to admit to the arbitration at Geneva, are the value of the ships and the cargoes destroyed by the cruisers, and nothing more; but to show to the civilized world how much we prized the thorough re-establishment of cordial relations with the States, we had consented to refer also our liability to the charge incurred by America in fitting out and sending cruisers in pursuit of those vessels. But "There must at last, somewhere or another, be a close to such proceedings." It was true that several Ministers of the Crown explicitly declared last year that we had obtained the exclusion of the claims for indirect loss from the matters to the matters to be submitted to arbitration, and Mr. Disraeli was right in assuming that these declarations were known to the American Government,—yet no protest, within his knowledge, had been made in any shape or form. The American case arrived a month ago, but it had then—an octavo volume of some 500 or 600 pages—to be printed, and it had not been in his (Mr. Gladstone's) possession for more than a fortnight, while the other members of the Cabinet had not had it quite so long. "Repeated deliberations" were necessary, and so it was not until Saturday, Feb. 3, that the communication mentioned in the Speech was actually forwarded. He believed the paragraph in the Speech to be adequate for the first words in this matter; but he was far from saying "that it will also be adequate for the last words. It was not a case of doubtful interpretation. "We have advised the Queen to put in her speech what we believe we can show to be the meaning and the only meaning,—that is, the only rational meaning, the direct grammatical meaning, whether tested by sense, by policy, or any other standard; and not one of several conflicting and competing meanings which can attach to the treaty, but the just meaning which it unequivocally bears." We reserve to ourselves the right to fall back on the plea that "A man or a nation must be taken to be insane, if supposed to admit, in a peaceful arbitration, claims of this character, which not even the last extremities of war and the lowest depths of misfortune would force a people with a spark of spirit—with a hundredth part of the traditions or courage of the people of this country—to submit to at the point of death." This vehement declaration was loudly applauded—especially by the Tories. He looked with sanguine hope to the course which the American Government would take. If, on the one side, there were different modes of procedure and different habits and usages; there was, on the other, the friendly feeling of the American people and the opinion of the civilized world. It was in a friendly spirit that the treaty was formed, and it is in a friendly spirit that this great impediment will be met and encountered; but under no circumstances, said Mr. Gladstone in conclusion, will we allow ourselves to swerve from our sacred and paramount duty to our country."

I do not think this a discreet speech, or that its author is the best man for the situation.

Mr. Gladstone is far more eloquent than his rival. He conveys the idea that he is deeply in earnest, and on no occasion has this characteristic been more distinguishable than last evening and to-day. His voice vibrated with emotion at the stronger passages, while Mr. Disraeli not once got free from those artificial accents, which seem scarcely consistent with genuine interest.

WHAT IS BEING SAID.

No signs of passion are discoverable in the public mind, but abundance of disappointment and anxiety. Mr. Gladstone says that the claims put forward are of such a character that "no nation, with its eyes open, or in possession of its senses, could possibly admit them, even at the last extremity;" and the leader of the Opposition declares that "we cannot, in justice to ourselves, to those who have preceded us, and to those who will succeed us, consent to propositions too enormous for practical purposes, wholly preposterous, as they have been described, and which, if persisted in, can only lead to an alienation of feeling, which no one in this House, or in this country, will more deplore than myself." Mr. Disraeli hoped (I quote his exact words) Mr. Gladstone would speak in this strain: "We have signed this treaty, and we have one interpretation of it; you have, much to our astonishment, placed upon it an interpretation perfectly different. It is impossible for us to consent to conditions which the honor of this country forbids, which the ordinary calculations of prudence that should govern and regulate the proceedings of all States condemn, which are too monstrous to enter into the heads of any practical and responsible statesman. And, as it is impossible for us to accept your interpretation, we ask you, whether you will not, on reflection, believe that ours is the just and true interpretation, and, if you do come to that conclusion, we are prepared to adhere to every letter of our engagements; but, if you will not do this, then we ask you to cancel, with no ill-feeling, a document which was intended to conciliate and cement the feelings of friendship between two great countries, but which has, unfortunately, led to results so opposite and so mischievous."

The feeling of surprise at the American case is increased by the quotations by Earl Granville, to the House of Lords, from speeches delivered last year, showing the interpretations which the British Government placed upon the treaty. Earl Derby contends that we did wrong in sending out Special Commissioners at all. The step led the American Government to feel that "they might safely raise their terms without fear of the negotiation being broken up." When the American negotiators found that, the more they asked, the more they got, he was not surprised that this "led them to continue the game they had played with so much skill and so much success." We could not deny that there had been a certain amount of carelessness on our side, "and I suppose," said Earl Derby, "every one will agree that there has been a good degree of acuteness—I won't call it by any other harsher name—shown on the other." Nevertheless, the Government was perfectly justified—and here Earl Derby was cheered by both sides of the House—in contending that the new claims are not, and never were, included in the treaty. If we had unintentionally misled each other, the agreement was at an end. If the Government firmly adhered to this conviction, "whatever difficulties or troubles may be in store for them, they will have what, during the last eleven years, no Government ever yet had in dealing with American negotiations—the undivided support of the whole people of this country."

Nothing need be added to the above,—which places you in perfect possession of "what is being said." There is only one feeling as to the inadmissibility of the indirect claims, but there are two as to the carelessness displayed in the construction of the treaty. Lord Cairns spoke of this last June, and in spite of the fact that his friend, Sir S. Northcote, was on the Commission, declared: "I cannot find one single word in these protocols or in these rules which prevents extravagant claims from being put in and taking their chance. As far as the Alabama claims are concerned, the treaty has been entered into most carelessly and ungardedly, and must inevitably lead to much discussion hereafter in Parliament." It is well that Lord Cairns said this. It provoked replies from Lord Granville, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Argyll, which show conclusively what was our understanding; but it is idle to say—the *Times* contends—that the treaty is clear and unambiguous, having one, and only one, rational and grammatical meaning.

Mr. Gladstone's chief point, in his speech of to-day, was an appeal to the unmistakable adoption, in the preamble of the treaty, of the language of the protocol, in which the American Commissioners waived their pretensions to indirect damages. It is thought impossible for the most thoroughgoing partisan of the American claims to contend that the words "amicable settlement" in the preamble of the treaty do not positively connect it with the "amicable settlement" in the protocol, which was the condition of the waiver of the indirect claims. As to the possible "amicable settlement," by the payment of a lump sum of six millions, Mr. Gladstone declared, with much warmth and amid prolonged cheering, that England would have been disgraced if, after protesting for ten years that she was not responsible, she had thus confessed that plea to be false. In regard to the cotton claims, Mr. Gladstone showed that the Government here had previously decided not to maintain or present the cotton loan claims; that the British agent had put them in on his own authority; and that, as soon as the Government came to know of it (which was not, however, until after the decision of the Arbitrators), it was ordered that such claims should not be preferred. Indeed, if the British agent had used the telegraph to ask for instructions, the question never would have been allowed to trouble the Arbitrators at all.

The Michigan Central Railroad.

From the Detroit Post, Feb. 21.

Since the election of Mr. Joy to the Presidency of the Michigan Central Railroad there has been laid 15 miles or additional side track, 50 miles of steel rail, and 500 cars have been added to its rolling stock; and since Mr. Joy has been in the management about 50 locomotives have been added to its power.

It was thought that these improvements would have carried it through the winter without difficulty. This would have been the case, probably, but for the Chicago fire, which disabled the road for a time in the West by the destruction of all its station buildings at the west end. By the time those buildings were repaired commenced the rush of lumber of all kinds, and brick, and every species of building material for Chicago, from Michigan and all the lateral roads on the north of the main line of the Michigan Central Road, which crowded it from Kalamazoo and New Buffalo, and from Jackson, with an extraordinary quantity of unusual business.

To this was added the most extraordinary yield from the last harvest all over the West. It soon became evident that neither the track, though largely improved, nor the rolling stock, though very largely increased, nor the power, though in the past four years it had been increased 50 per cent, were any of them adequate to the press of business.

The only remedy remaining untried was the double track, and the Board, on consultation, determined to meet the difficulty, and have authorized the construction of 75 miles of double track, with steel rails, the coming season. The engineers are now upon the line, marking it out and making arrangements to push the work with all vigor as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently for work to progress. From New Buffalo west 30 miles this double track is most needed, though both that portion and the portion between Detroit and Ypsilanti will be pushed, and both be completed as soon as possible.

From Niles west toward New Buffalo the work is heavier and will require more time, but, before the summer is ended, the whole 75 miles at least will be down.

There will also be 50 miles of steel rail laid in the main track this season. No iron will hereafter be laid in the main track, and soon the road will be all steel, and all double track, and as much of it this year as possible. The steel rails for 111 miles of track are already purchased, and are arriving in New York now for early spring use.

—At Charleston, Tenn., Feb. 19, John T. [illegible] was to start to Texas, which State he intended to make his future home, and called on [illegible] Stephenson for a parting interview, and during the conversation drew from his pocket a pistol to show his young friend that he was prepared for any danger that might beset him from ill-disposed persons on his journey. The weapon was accidentally fired immediately after being drawn, discharging its contents in the heart of Stephenson.

—Never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has the water in the St. Lawrence been so low as at present. It has now fallen below the level of the wharves at Montreal, and men have to cut their way through the ice and are [illegible] them. Nearly all the mills on the Lachine Canal, worked by water-power, have been forced to stop, or perhaps work two or three hours a day, and a large number of men are consequently thrown out of employment. The cause is [illegible] by a great bank of frazil in some of the rapids.

—In the canon between Wellsville and Brigham City, Utah, during January, some travellers saw a dog standing by the side of a telegraph pole. The appearance of the animal struck them, and as they rode up towards it, it did not move or give any signs of life, but stood as motionless as if carved out of stone. A closer inspection revealed the fact that the dog was frozen to death. He had died leaning against the telegraph pole, and stood as naturally as if alive.

—A Canadian has instructed an agent to purchase 5,000 acres of land near Winston, N. C., as soon as he is assured of the early completion of the railroad. It is his intention to settle a colony of Canadians and erect machinery.

UTAH.

The Mormons Attempt to Secure Admission as a State.

Opposition of the "Gentiles" Thereto, and the Causes of That Opposition.

The Connection of the Mormon Church and State.

Sketch of the Leading Points in Mormon Legislation.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10.

BATES AND M'KEAN.

You have heard by telegraph that the trial of Brigham Young and other leading Mormons, for semi-religious concubinage and assassination, has been postponed to the March term for want of money to carry it on; and that the new Attorney, Mr. George C. Bates, has gone to Washington to endeavor to have the money appropriated. It is the prevailing impression among the Gentiles of Utah that he has sold out to Brigham, and, while they do not object to his filling the contract so far as himself is concerned, they object to his selling and delivering them in the bargain. As it is understood that he and the Mormons and Jack-Mormons are making very strong efforts to have Judge McKean superseded, McKean's friends have recently taken occasion to endorse him publicly and unitedly as an honest man and an able and upright judge; to express their opinion that his official course in Utah, politically considered, which — as far as the public is entitled to judge,—has been a credit to himself and an honor to Grant's administration; and that his removal at this juncture would be a complete surrender of our case against the law-breakers and law-defiers of Utah,—men who have so long been suffered to occupy a position in fact above the law that they think they have acquired a prescriptive right to it. These opinions have been forwarded to President Grant, not that he is thought to be wanting in confidence in McKean, but as a basis of support against "pressure."

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Apostles and priests of the Mormon Church are convened in their capacity of Territorial Legislators for the twentieth time, and have so far devoted themselves chiefly to securing a meeting of a Constitutional Convention,—having received assurances, doubtless, through Delegate Hooper, that, if they will adopt a Constitution forbidding polygamy, their Church will be admitted into the Union, and thus the day of reckoning at least postponed.

Against the admission of Utah as a State, the non-Mormons of the Territory will not cease to protest. No Constitution can bind a State, against its will, further than it is in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. And, even were that instrument amended so as to prohibit polygamy, as it does slavery, and Utah admitted into the Union with a Constitution conformable thereto, the Federal Court would find itself in a worse dilemma than now, if possible. It would still have the semi-religious aspect of the question to meet; it would have to "pack juries,"—*i. e.*, exclude from the jury-box all who should hold Mormon Church law to be more binding than United States law; it would be compelled to punish one man for doing what another man, under similar circumstances, was allowed to do with impunity; and such a settlement would leave the existing evil to leaven and corrupt the future for the life of a generation.

CHURCH AND STATE.

It may be thought by some that the charge that the Mormon Church absorbs the State in Utah, is too general and indefinite to furnish a basis for legislative action. Well, let us see: It cannot be denied that the officers of the Utah State, or Territory, without exception, are such by virtue of their being officers or priests of the Church. That the laws of Utah, so far as practicable, have been enacted with the view of adding the sanction of civil law to the ordinances of the Mormon Church, is apparent upon the most cursory examination.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

The Mormon Church was incorporated by an ordinance of the "State of Deseret," approved in February, 1849, which ordinance was re-enacted by the Territory of Utah in October, 1851, and again in February, 1855, and annulled by act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862. This ordinance declares the existence of certain powers in the Church, rather than grants them; among which is the power of solemnizing marriage "compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ,"—that is, with the polygamy, or hen-roost revelation. This would be of no consequence now but for the significant fact it is the law of marriage of Utah Territory to this day. The Utah Theocracy had been a body corporate thirteen years when Congress repealed its articles of association, and it appears to have grown sufficiently rich and powerful to enforce its rule in Utah in spite of Congress. Brigham was arrested in 1863 for polygamy, and his case, together with the law on the subject, laid before the Grand Jury by the Court; but it was composed of Mormons, and took no notice of it. Nor has any Mormon Grand Jury since, although polygamy has been, and is, as common as [illegible]

The same enactment of Congress restricted all Church associations in the Territories, in their ownership of real property, to an amount not exceeding $50,000. The Mormon Church has laughed at this restriction, acquiring and holding real property under its supposed defunct charter, precisely the same as though it had never been imposed by Congress.

THE LAW OF CONSECRATION AND TITHING.

The annulled Church ordinance empowered the Church to receive property through its Trustee-in-Trust, real and personal, by gift, donation, bequest,—in almost any manner, a fact, which was intended to give legal effect to the Church law of consecration and tithing. It did so, and does, so far as is necessary, yet. The original Church law on this subject, according to their sacred books, required them to consecrate their surplus properties,—that is, as is explained elsewhere, "whatever they had more than was necessary for their support;" and then to tithe themselves annually, forever thereafter, one-tenth of their gross income. But, as the Hierarchy grew stronger and more ambitious, they demanded the whole, and it was very generally turned over them by the membership. "Let every man render over his property," says President Kimball, "with an eternal deed that cannot be broken. If you do not bring your substance forward and lay it down at the Apostles' feet, you will be stripped. Brethren, tumble your interest into the great reservoir, and we will drink up the earth; and if you do not do it, as the Lord lives the First Presidency of this Church and the Twelve will drink you up." At the session of 1854-'5, the Territorial Legislature promptly backed this up by prescribing by statute the form and method of this consecration, and legalizing it.

THE LAW OF BLOOD ATONEMENT.

The Inquisition of the Papal Theocracy reappears in the Mormon Theocracy as blood-atonement,—killing a man's body to save his soul. Certain Territorial legislation, strange as it may seem to ears polite, precisely fits this doctrine. An act concerning "justifiable killing and the prevention of public offences" provides that, if a man, having killed a person, can show that the circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable person that the victim had committed or intended to commit some offence, against the party killing, and that he really acted under the influence of such fear, and not in a spirit of revenge, his act shall be regarded as justifiable homicide. Nor can this bald, bold-faced savagery pass as an inadvertance. For, ten years ago, the Governor of the Territory called the attention of the Legislative Assembly to it. "If your laws," he said, "against the offences therein named be not sufficiently penal, make them so; but to authorize by a public statute the killing of a man upon the mere suspicion that he has committed, or will commit, certain acts which are less than capital even if committed, seems to me most cruel and unjust. In China it is said that a high Mandarin of the blue button may kill with impunity a person suspected of stealing rice, and then cut open his stomach to find the evidence of his guilt. In no other instance have I been able to find a statute or custom analogous to the one under consideration." Yet the law still disgraces the statute-book of Utah. The inference is irresistible, that it was placed there, and is kept there, expressly to shield the agents of the Church, in case of necessity, in carrying out the Church doctrine of assassination.

THE ELECTION LAW.

"Absolute power, vested in one man," says a Mormon writer of authority, "is the best and most efficient human government. There is one kind of government that will secure permanent prosperity and happiness, and that is Theocracy, or the government of God through his Prophet, Seer, and Revelator. This is the kind of government which the Latter Day Saints are establishing in Utah; it can only exist where all believe and practice the same principles. A Theocracy embodies the two extremes of Absolutism and Republicanism. The spirit of Revelation in the nominating power. The same spirit dictates to the people the ratification of the nomination, and that the most implicit obedience to a ruler thus chosen by the Lord, and sanctioned by themselves, is the only way to prosperity. This is the great leading feature in a Theocracy." The election law of the Territory is framed expressly to carry out these principles. Elections are by ballot, but in such manner that the end of the ballot, secrecy, is defeated. The nominations are made in the school of the Prophets,—a secret standing Church Committee of Safety; and the elector is expected, on pain of the whole displeasure of the Church, to sanction the nominations on all occasions at the polls. To enable the priesthood to enforce the system, the elector is required to hand his folded ballot to the Judge of Election, who must *number it*, and deposit it in the ballot-box. The Clerk then records the name of the voter, and opposite his name the number of his vote. This makes a farce of elections, there being no freedom of choice. If there is nothing under the rose in this matter, why not give the voter the ballot, pure and simple,—that is, secrecy; or make him vote by word of mouth,—that is, publicly! But no, it is an ingenious and perfectly effective method of subjecting the mass of voters to the dictation of the secret Junta of the Theocracy. It enables this Junta to enforce its will in all civil elections, and the unavoidable inference is, that such was precisely the intention.

THE "HIGHER" LAW.

The feeling and action of the Mormon Theocracy toward outsiders, toward neighboring States, including the United States,—in fine, its foreign policy,—mingles inevitably, more or less, with its domestic policy. I shall not dwell on the well-known hostility of the Mormons to everybody and every Government outside of their Church communion, further than is shown in their legislation,—a sort of overt action. I should tire and disgust the reader were I to quote a tithe of their vulgar tirades against the Government and people of the United States. In a word, their foreign, as well as their domestic policy, is modelled on the "higher law" doctrine,—the law of Revelation.

THE PROBATE COURT.

In pursuance of their exclusive policy, the Territory long ago declared the Probate Courts possessed of concurrent jurisdiction with the District of Federal Courts in all cases in which their powers and jurisdiction were not exclusive or superior. Further, it provided that the Probate Judge, with three select men, should constitute a County Court, for the creation of which there is no warrant in the Organic act of the Territory,—through which County Courts all jurors for the District Courts must be drawn. In this way they secured practical control of the District Courts. When jurors proved recalcitrant, they "churched" them, publicly and privately, as their records prove incontestibly. The object of the Legislature has been to place as much power in these inferior courts as possible, because they are all presided over by Church dignitaries, and to shear the District Courts as much as possible of their legitimate powers, because they are presided over by Federal officers, usually non-Mormons.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

The power of divorce is conferred by Territorial law exclusively on the Probate Courts. In granting divorces, these Courts are allowed to consider applications, if satisfied that plaintiff wishes to become a resident of the Territory. Why this singular condition? No time is specified by the law within which defendant may appear and resist the suit. It merely says that "timely warning" shall be given,—leaving the question of what is "timely warning" to the Probate Judge. The intent of this law is to provide quick and easy divorce for wives who desert their uncircumcized husbands to join the Mormon Church. Church members take and put away, buy, sell, and trade partners, solely through Church means. Under this law, a Mormon missionary can have his married female converts divorced from their husbands and sealed to himself, if he pleases, quicker than you can say Jack Robinson, all without the knowledge of their husbands, and under the sanction of Utah law.

THE OUTWORK OF POLYGAMY.

This law, to save appearances, makes it the duty of the Probate Judge to punish, by fine or imprisonment, or both, at his discretion, any one who stirs up unwarrantable strife between husband and wife, or seeks to bring about a separation between them. Suppose a non-Mormon separate a woman from her fraction of a Mormon husband and marry her himself,—as, by the laws of nature and of the land, he has a right to,—a Probate Judge, under this law, could punish him to his heart's ease. In truth, such cases never get into the Courts,—the offender being killed off hand to start with. But wouldn't it be as well to leave a question of so much importance to a jury, rather than to the discretion of a Bishop-Judge of Probate?

PREVENTING VEXATIOUS LITIGATION.

Perhaps the most remarkable action in this direction is the empowering of these inferior tribunals, in their discretion, to punish, by fine, not exceeding $100, any person who brings before them a vexatious law-suit. How easy, under this statute, for these Courts to dispense with justice, when they please, by alleging that the application for it is vexatious, and fining the applicant $100! The intent is clearly to enforce a Church law requiring the people to refer their disputes to the Bishops for settlement, which may answer for Mormons, if they choose to have it so, but not for non-Mormons.

NO SCHOOL LAW.

The laws of Utah concerning common schools are not worth the paper they are printed on. The matter is left entirely with the School Districts. There are no free schools. There is no adequate provision for a Territorial, or even for a county school fund.

THE MILITIA LAW.

On the other hand, the Territory *has* a militia law, and thousands of dollars have been appropriated from time to time, for the maintenance of a military organization originated by the Church in Nauvoo, years prior to the settlement of Utah. The Nauvoo Legion, as the Territorial Militia is called, was organized under the Charter of Nauvoo; "by which charter," says Governor Ford, in his History of Illinois, "it was proposed to establish for the Mormons a Government within a Government; a Legislature with power to pass laws at war with the State; Courts to execute them, with but little dependence on the Constitutional Judiciary; and a military force at their own command, to be governed by its own laws and regulations, subject to no State authority but that of the Governor." Judging from its action, which was confined, in the somewhat civilized State of Illinois, to destroying an obnoxious printing-press, enforcing martial law, and resisting the service of legal process in the city of Nauvoo, it was designed for the sole purpose of executing, when necessary, if possible, the will of the Mormon Theocracy. For this purpose, it took the field against the Federal forces in 1857. In fine, the Territorial militia is the Nauvoo Legion,—a military organization anomalous in origin, revolutionary in purpose, treasonable and rebellious in action.

PERPETUAL IMMIGRATION FUND.

Under Territorial enactments, a certain percentum of the proceeds of toll-roads, bridges, ferries, &c., was to be paid into the Perpetual Immigration Fund,—a Church institution for bringing its converts to America and Utah. That has been recently diverted into the School Fund; but, even now, the property left by any deceased or absconded person, where no legal claimant appears immediately, is turned over to said Immigration Fund of the Church, instead of being placed in the Territorial Treasury, as it should be. I could cite, name and circumstance of Territorial appropriations of $5,000 and $10,000 at a lick for purely Church purposes, but have not the papers by me just now.

OSTRACISM OF GENTILES.

No person is a resident of the Territory by its laws, unless a tax-payer. If not a resident, he is not a citizen; hence, can neither vote nor hold office, and has a mighty slim chance, you may well believe, in the Mormon Courts. This law has never been applied to any but non-Mormons. It is designed to discriminate between Mormons and Gentiles,—to ostracise the latter; and hence, is a Church rather than a State measure, like all the rest of these precious laws, acting directly in favor of Church members and against outsiders.

HOSTILITY TO MINING.

The Church has always been down on mining for the precious metals; and hence, in 1864, when Connor's soldiers had discovered mines and drawn outside attention to them, the Territory adopted a law taxing the gross proceeds of all such mines 20 per centum per annum, and levying the same tax on the value of all such mines annually. Of course the Governor vetoed this outrageous bill. Then, but for its absolute impracticability, the Church or the Territory—you pays your money and you takes your choice—would have used the Nauvoo Legion to keep prospectors out of Utah by force. In 1869, another mining furor being in the wind, the Legislature again adopted a law so discouraging to this branch of industry that Governor Mann was obliged to veto it. The present Legislature is tinkering with the subject, and as it is courting the support of the mining interest, just now, its jesuitical way, it may get up a law that will not be prohibitory in its nature.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE LAW.

The law of 1869, giving the franchise to women, provides that the wife, widow, or daughter of a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall have the right to vote. This amounts to a wholesale naturalization law, for women, for a certain purpose, by a Territory, in spite of the fact that the Constitution has left the subject of naturalization solely in the hands of Congress.

TREASON.

This will cease to be regarded with surprise, however, when it is known that the Territory has on its wonderful statute-book a law defining and prescribing penalties for treason against the Territory of Utah!

NOT UP IN THEIR PARTS.

And this, in turn, will cease to be a matter of surprise when it is remembered that the *real* character of the Legislators of Utah is that of Kings and Priests of the Mormon Hierarchy, or Kingdom of God. The sense of this seems frequently to have overpowered them, almost always, in fact, so that their parts as Territorial Legislators were played too loosely.

USURPATION.

The Legislative Assembly has provided for the election of a Territorial Attorney General, Marshal, Treasurer, Auditor, School Superintendent, Librarian, Notaries Public, &c., by a joint vote of that body in Convention, when, by the organic act, these officers should be nominated by the Governor, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed by him. This was not done until after Brigham, Head of the Church, had been superseded as Head of the State by a heathen.

THE CONCLUSION.

I submit that I have shown from the statutes of Utah Territory, as they stand to-day, that the Mormon State, after twenty-five years' trial or experience, is but the shadow of the laws of the Church; that they legalize (1) the Church itself; (2) all its leading ordinances, customs, dogmas, and ideas touching marriage and divorce, consecration and tithing, blood-atonement or assassination, citizenship with its rights and privileges, elections, legislation, litigation, immigration, education, the courts, relations with the Heathen and with foreign Governments,—everything of any consequence at all to the individual or the State.

The existence, in fact, as the law of the Territory, of the ordinance incorporating the Church, although it was annulled ten years ago by act of Congress, shows the strength of the Utah Territory, its antagonism to all this age calls progress, its tenacity and determination, its revolutionary tendencies, and, therefore, the wrong and mistake of clothing it with the additional power of a State. In all human probability, the first work of Utah as a State, if admitted now, would be to re-enact and make valid in law the original charter of the Mormon Church. This is shown by the dogged adherence of the Territory, in theory and practice, to the principles of that charter, in spite of its repeal by Congress ten years ago. In the matters it covers, it is the law of the Territory as much as it ever was, and, in those matters, the Constitution of the United States leaves this State free.

But we are told that a change is going on in Utah; that Theocracy is passing away under the new influences brought to bear upon her people by the building of railroads, and the discovery of mines. Free discussion has won a secure place in Utah, and agitation is doing the proper work. It is proposed to provide against the further spread of polygamy in the Constitution of the new State; in fine, Mormon exclusiveness is breaking down, and giving way on every hand.

It is precisely that this revolution may continue, that I am opposed to State organization at present. That, as every one knows, would enable the Mormons to choke out all these beneficent influences summarily. They are, and operate in spite of the secret wish of Mormonism, and only by virtue of the stiff reign held upon the Theocracy by the Federal Government. All that is needed to continue them in existence and operation is to let well enough alone. All that is necessary to enable the Mormons to free themselves from them is State Government.

If the Utah Theocracy becomes a State of the Union now, and remains true to itself, its ideal, its traditions, and its ambitions, it requires no unusual prescience to foresee ultimately, the reference of the question at issue between it and the American people to the arbitrament of war.

WHAT THEN?

Well, it may be asked, what shall be done? Hold Utah a Territory at least until she has the population, about 160,000, necessary to entitle her to a Representative in the Lower House of Congress. They will claim they have that now, but they have not. The census gave them 86,000 odd only, and the number cannot have been swelled to more than 100,000 in the last eighteen months. The census-takers were commonly honorable and faithful; they had no interest in depreciating the number of the Mormons; and they had unusual facilities for making correct returns in the registry for various purposes kept by the municipal authorities. The Mormons all dwell in towns, and are registered for tithing and other Church uses. The Census-Marshals availed themselves of all accessible means of verifying their returns, and it is absurd and idle to assert that, in an aggregate of 100,000, they missed the true figure by even 5 percentum.

Meanwhile, if prosecution for polygamy, under statutes made by polygamists, be reprehensible, let Congress make the law of 1862 adequate to its purpose by amendment. Under a recent law of Congress, they have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, it Court, if I have caught the sense of the despatches on the subject; so that they stand in no danger from any possible prejudice against them of the Utah Courts or their officers. Let proceedings go on, and we will contentedly abide the result.

It is a mistake to suppose that polygamy is perishing of itself, or that it ever would or will, any more than slavery, or Tweedism, or whatever abuse, ever did. Hence the necessity of enforcing the laws, or some laws, against it. It is a mistake to suppose that the compulsory separation of the Polygamists and their brevet wives would generally be a hardship to the latter. They would severally be relieved from a jailor,—that is all. They would not be longer forced to bear his children. Their field of labor, poor and limited at best, would be unrestricted, and many of them would marry. As a rule, they would be better off than now. The stain upon them and their children would be removed, so far as it can be.

Finally, there is no possibility of compromise with this thing. If we do it, no matter what the grounds, we surrender all,—it gains all. With them, it is all or nothing. It always has been, and always will be. They will either win complete victory, open or covert, or they will go to the wall, defeated and annihilated. So, do not treat us to the spectacle of an attempt to compromise where no compromise is possible. The best and only course for us is the consistent and manly one of enforcing our just laws, and the future will prove it.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

The Terrible Accident on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad—Two Persons Killed and Fifty-three Wounded.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 24.

A sickening sensation was produced throughout the city about noon yesterday, by rumors of a frightful accident on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad, but nothing definite could be ascertained until later in the day, when out of the highly exaggerated reports of 20 killed and 80 wounded, two trains burned up after running into each other on a bridge and going through, there was at last evolved the fact, terrible enough in itself, that but one passenger train was wrecked, with 2 persons killed, and 53, more or less, badly wounded.

When our reporter reached the scene the wounded had been partially removed from the wreck and laid upon the ground, awaiting surgical aid, but the spectacle even then was heart-rending and pitiful in the extreme. Every face was covered with blood, and moanings and wailings of pain filled the air.

The calamity was sudden and overwhelming. Not even the engineer, whose conduct is designated by the wounded passengers as noble and heroic, had any premonition or warning of the fatal danger. The train running at a moderate rate of speed reached a bridge, and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, crashed through the span and lay in the bed of a creek 25 feet below, an almost indistinguishable mass of smashed timber, horribly mixed up with nearly 70 human beings shrieking and struggling for life.

This terrible smash occurred at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at a point on the railroad 4 miles beyond Verona, and 1½ miles this side of Zion station, where the railroad crosses Ten-mile Creek over a Finck suspension truss bridge, of 60 feet span, resting on two stone piers. The train was the regular passenger, which left Louisville at 7:50 a. m. and due at Covington at 12:20. It consisted of two passenger cars, one baggage, and one mail car, Captain D. B. Voris, conductor; Dallas Pullam, engineer. The speed of between eighteen and twenty miles per hour was checked as usual in approaching a bridge, but after the whole train was on and the locomotive had reached the solid and near end of the structure the crash came. The tender and the four cars went down. The front passenger car was smashed to pieces; the mail and the baggage cars, of stronger build, were not so badly wrecked, and the hindermost partially escaped, having lodged with one end up against the far stone pier. The seats, however, were torn from the fastenings, and were piled up at the lower end, with the unfortunate passengers, in a shocking, quivering mass. The scene of the disaster is distant from Covington about thirty miles, and is wild and rugged in the extreme. The country around is mountainous and very sparsely settled. There was only one human habitation in sight, and that a wretched cabin into which a few only of the wounded could be crowded. Fortunately the day was bright and the atmosphere genial.

When the crash occurred the engineer jumped from the locomotive, rushed down to the wreck and extinguished the fires with water scooped from the creek. This forethought was executed with a coolness and despatch which the injured passengers praised and were grateful for, since the act undoubtedly saved many from a death at the bare contemplation of which the face blanches and the heart sickens.

From some unaccountable cause the relief train was not despatched from Covington till 2 o'clock p. m., but it reached the scene in double-quick time. Drs. D. H. Jessup and W. W. Henderson, of Covington, duly equipped with surgical appliances and stimulants, were the only surgeons sent out, because they were the only medical men who could be found at the time, but they were augmented by Drs. D. M. Bagby and M. M. Lowry, of Walton, Kentucky, and Dr. J. L. Collins, of Mount Zion, Kentucky, who repaired to the place as soon as the terrible tidings reached them. These experts were assisted by a number of country people, picked up on the way, and by the few passengers who escaped injury. The relief train was followed by a locomotive and tender carrying M. L. Doherty, Esq., General Ticket Agent, and M. J. Dudley, Esq., Attorney of the road. Is it necessary to add that all that humanity and surgical skill could suggest to relieve suffering and prepare the way for healing was done? The most critical part of the work of succor lay in extricating the wounded from the wreck. And just how it was performed, and how the task presented itself, must remain for the imagination of the reader. Some of the wounded crawled out of the wreck, and assisted others to do the same. Others were so involved with the broken timbers of the bridge, and of the cars and seats, that self-extrication was impossible, but all behaved nobly, even those from whose frightful lacerations of the face and body and shattered bones forced painful outcries.

The spectacle of the wreck, when the smoke from the locomotive and extinguished fires cleared away, was singularly harsh and shocking. There was the seemingly inextricable mixture of wounded and bleeding human beings, and shattered bridge timbers, railroad iron, shreds of clothing, unaccountably torn from the wearers and scattered all around; the brawling creek, the desolation and silence of the rugged hills, and the sudden horror, all flashed upon the consciousness at once, and leaving the problem of the cause to be worked out without a single clue or key, while humanity shudders at the recital, and the poor victims endure the pain.

The wounded were carefully removed to the relief train, and brought to Covington, where they arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. The officers of the road had made every possible preparation and provision for the arrival. Ten of the most commodious carriages, and four omnibuses, were in readiness at the depot to convey the wounded wherever they desired, and pains were taken on the route to ascertain the desire of each in this respect. Some chose St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Covington, others the hotels there, and some preferred to sojourn in one or the other of the hotels in the city. The railroad company promptly assumed every expense involved, and in a word left nothing undone which the wounded themselves expressed a wish to have performed.

As already hinted, the cause of the accident, is, and will probably remain, a mystery although those who can recall a similar disaster on this very road, soon after it was opened, will not be without a shrewd guess. At that time a bridge of the same pattern and construction gave way, nine miles from Covington, and precipitated a passenger train into the creek, killing two and wounding ten or twelve persons.

[The names of the killed and wounded have been published in our telegraphic despatches.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

THE TARIFF.

What Articles are to be Reduced in Duties or Placed on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The substitute for the House bill repealing the duties on coal and salt, which was reported from the Senate Finance Committee Jan. 16, and recommitted, was again reported to-day, with the following amendments, making additional changes in the tariff: Slack or culm coal, or such as will pass through five-eighths of an inch screen, 25 cents per ton; mineral or bituminous substances in a crude state, 10 per cent *ad valorem*; cleaned rice, 1½ cents per pound; uncleaned rice, 1 cent per pound; paddy rice, 1 cent; potatoes, 10 cents a bushel; hides and skins not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent *ad valorem*; laths, 15 cents, and shingles, 35 cents per thousand; empty casks and barrels, sugar box shooks and wooden packing-boxes, 30 per cent *ad valorem*; fruit and ornamental trees, plants, shrubs, and flower and garden seeds, 20 per cent; pig and bar lead, 1 1-2 cents per pound; lead-dross and ore, 1 cent; lead sheets, pipes or shot, 2 1-2 cents; molten lead, 1 1-2 cents; old lead, fit only for manufacture, 1 cent; ginger, 3 cents per pound; preserved or pickled ginger and essence of ginger, 35 per cent; hemp, flax, or jute twine, 35 per cent; hemp-yarns, 4 cents per pound; cotton or flax nets, fishing-dip or scoop, 30 per cent; seines of any kind, 4 1-2 cents per pound; iron wire-cloth and netting, duty equal to the duty on gauze-wire, with 15 per cent in addition, and if painted, japanned, or otherwise coated, 25 per cent.

In the second section, making a reduction of 10 per cent from the present rates of certain articles after the first of next July, the following articles, and no others, are enumerated: Manufactures of cotton or of anything of which cotton is the component of chief value; all wools, hair of the alpaca goat, and other like animals, and manufactures wholly or in part of the same; all manufactures of silk which are now subject to 60 per cent duty; all iron and steel and manufactures thereof, of which either is the component part of chief value, except pig iron and steel rails; all metals not otherwise provided for, and all manufactures of metals, earthenware, glass and glassware, unwrought pipe clay, fire clay, kaoline, and fullers' earth; all leathers, all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn, and leather, and of which either is the component of chief value; all manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha, or straw, and oilcloths of all descriptions.

Section 3 is entirely new, providing that the sixth section of the Tariff act of March 3, 1865, shall not apply to the articles mentioned in the Wool Tariff bill of March 2, 1867.

The fourth section places the following articles on the free list, in addition to those specified in the bill prior to its recommital, and heretofore published: Adlactum, alabaster, and spar aluminium, or aluminium gum, or grains ammoniac. American manufactures, the following, to-wit: Casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain bags manufactured in the United States, if exported containing American produce, and declaration be made of intention to return the same empty; aniline oil; animals brought into the United States temporarily, and for a period not exceeding six months, for exhibition or competition, and animals specially imported for breeding purposes; annotto, and all extracts thereof; annotto seed, antimony ore, and crude sulphuret, arsenic in all forms, assafoeda, balm of Gilead, all crude medicinal balms, bamboo reeds if no further manufactured than cut into length for canes and umbrellas, bamboos manufactured, barley pearl or hulled, bed feathers and down, bees in swarms or plain hives, black tares, bones not manufactured, bones burned, calcined, ground or steamed; books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at date of importation; Brazil paste, cameos not set, crude camphor, castor or castoreum, catgut strings for musical instruments, China, root chrysolite, cinnabar, native or artificial; clippings and waste of brass, bronze or Dutch metal fit only for remanufacture, ore of cobalt, medicinal cocoa, wine, old copper taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled to repair in foreign ports, cowhage, down crocus colcothar, curling stones or quoits, dyeing all barks, berries, flowers, nuts, plants, woods, and substances of all kinds used exclusively for dyeing; emory, ore, or rock, feldspar, felting, stones, fibrine in all forms, living fish, flints, and ground flint stones, fossils, living fowls, unmanufactured furs of all kinds, fur waste, garancine, gelatine, prepared exclusively for culinary purposes; grease, not otherwise provided for; gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, fit only for manufacture; gut, and worm gut, for whip and other cords; salted gut, hair of horses, cattle, or hogs, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hide cuttings, raw, for glue; stock hide, rope, hones, and whetstones, Indian hemp; Indian or Malacca joints, jute butts, jalap, and crude jalap, rosin, unmanufactured; jutes, all leaves, otherwise unprovided for; loadstones, logwood, and crude decoctions; lunar caustic, moulds; madder, and monject magnets, crude marrow, all medicinal barks, flowers, etc., not otherwise named; muriate of tin and tin crystals, mustard seed, nux vomica, crude rosin, cocoa and Brazil nuts, green or preserved olives, ointments, paints, Berlin blue, Chinese blue, Dutch pink, ivory black, woodlake. All the other articles specified in the bill as last reported are retained on the free list, except mineral kermes, paper stock of every description, persis, potters' composition, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, resinous substances for like uses with gum copal not otherwise provided for; root flour, saffron and safflower and their extracts, crude sage, salep, shale, shark skins, snails, St. John's beans, crude tamarinds, Barbadoes tar, tar and pitch from the pine, pig, bar, block, and grain tin; tin, liquor, and all salts of tin not otherwise provided for; umbrella sticks in the rough, vanilla beans, or plants, game and game meats of all kinds, raw or salted, wafers, shoemakers', Brazillian, bay or myrtle, and Chinese wax; willows prepared for basket makers' use, yarns, zaffer, zinc, old and fit to be only remanufactured.

The following articles, which were in the free list of the bill as previously reported, are left out of this: All forms of potash, Rochelle salts, snake root, sulphate of magnesia, and tin crystals.

It will be noticed from the foregoing summary that the Senate Finance Committee adheres to its former action in retaining part of the duties on tea and coffee, coal and salt, and all the present duties on pig iron and steel rails.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Breaking of the Gorges at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 24.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning the shrill whistle and the clamorous ringing of bells on the steamboats indicated that something unusual was transpiring, and on inquiry it was known that the annual breaking up of the ice had taken place, to be succeeded by the opening of navigation. A large concourse of spectators soon made their way down to the levee.

At 12 o'clock it was announced on 'Change that the gorge above the bridge piers had given way. It had then moved probably fifty to one hundred yards and stopped. A strong south wind was prevailing at the time and broke off large fragments of ice, which continued to drift by. It was about twenty-five minutes after 1 o'clock when the gorge was really seen to be moving. The ferry-boats on this side of the river were all ordered down below when the gorge began to move. During their absence, the Creveling made several trips across, and this formed the only means of communication with the eastern shore. At half-past 1, a vast moving field of ice came down and heaped up on the banks some sixteen or eighteen feet high, at the head of Bloody Island. It also crashed against the break-water at the bridge piers. Between the east channel pier and the east abutment the ice still stood firm. For a time there was serious apprehension among steamboatmen that the boats in the harbor would be swept away. Large floes of ice that had settled in the river on the bar above the elevator as early as November were raised by the water, the river rising at the time, with a strong south wind blowing. The water became rough and the ice again commenced to float down. Many of the floes were from eight to ten feet thick, and were of a dark color, in consequence of having mixed with the soil where they had been lying all winter. Some of them covered an area of fifteen acres in extent. When they reached the bridge piers they were crushed and divided. A quantity of piling at the bridge-works extending out into the river was torn up. This had tended to throw the ice from the bank and prevent contact with the boats at their moorings. Notwithstanding this, the Carter line wharf-boat, lying near the bridge-works, and the Mary Davage's barges, though well secured with hawsers and chains, were encompassed, but did not sustain any serious damage. A few chains and cables were broken.

At about half-past two another very large floe of ice came moving down. A flatboat was observed on the moving mass as it glided slowly down the seething current. This moved on past the numerous steamboats without doing any damage beyond the breaking of a few lines and the pushing of the wharfboats somewhat in shore. From half-past two to three o'clock the river fell twenty-seven inches, supposed to have been occasioned by the gorge below having given way. By three o'clock the ferry-boats were in service. A few detached fragments of ice floes continued to float down, but not in such quantities as to impede navigation. The harbor was clear from Bissell's point down to Carondelet, as far as ascertained, the ice being in motion all the way down to the latter place. The harbor remained clear for the space of two hours, no ice of any size being visible. After that, while ferry-boats were lashed together and crossing to East St. Louis, from the foot of Spruce street the persons on the boats saw a large field of ice moving down the river with considerable rapidity, the current being strong. By the time the boats had reached the opposite shore the harbor was filled with floating ice again, another gorge having given away. For a considerable time no possibility presented itself for the transfer of passengers across the river. After some little delay Captain Clubb, Superintendent of the Wiggins' Ferry Company, got the steamer Creveling ready and brought over a number of passengers on her. Two trips were made, efforts being made to avoid the large floes of ice. It being found impossible to transfer the passengers desiring to cross on the Creveling, Captain Clubb then went to the foot of Chouteau avenue and brought up the Lewis V. Bogy to transfer passengers and baggage. The ferry-boat America made her regular evening trip from the Naples Packet Company's wharf-boat, at the foot of Almond street, to her docks at the terminus of the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, on the east shore. In the evening a report was brought from Carondelet that the ferry-boat Frederick Hill had been caught by the ice and sunk. This, however, does not appear to have been the case. The extent of damage done by the ice here, so far as ascertained, is very trifling, probably amounting to a few hundred dollars only. There are apprehensions that below here the boats meeting the gorge may have suffered severely. The bridge piers were found to be of very great service in breaking the ice-fields, and it is believed that, with their protection, St. Louis may be regarded as safe a winter retreat for boats as can be found. The ice is moving from above Alton all the way down. It was reported that the ice was coming from the Missouri River in vast fields. In floating down the river, large masses of ice would sometimes get turned on their edge out of the water, and, the other ice pressing around them, they would measure about twenty feet high. It is thought that, had it not been for the bridge piers, the whole fleet of steamboats in the harbor, some eighteen or twenty, would have been sunk without the possibility of saving them. During the whole forenoon and until evening, and especially about 3 o'clock, the levee was crowded with spectators, and there was a great deal of excitement. It was thought there were not less than 10,000 persons there.

A large number of boats are advertised to leave this port shortly, and there is no doubt of the river being entirely open from this point to Cairo. The ice is considered rotten, and it soon sinks to the bottom.

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N. B.—A Department for the sale of BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS has been opened on second floor.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

City Clerk's Office,

CHICAGO, FEB. 20, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, for an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herman O. Glade. The voting places and the inspectors of election will be the same as at the general election held in December, 1871.

C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burnt Title Deeds.

All owners of real estate in Cook County should have confirmatory deeds executed and recorded at once. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 25 West Madison-st.

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Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

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Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted, under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

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The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 15, 20, and 25 cts. Very cheap Blk. Alpacas, almost half-price.

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All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 64-inch, at 85 cents yard.

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Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1.00.
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Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.
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Iron Frame do., 30 cts.
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Gents' Underwear at sweeping reductions.
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CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 269 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.
PHILIP [illegible] CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal-st.
J. F. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to [illegible]), 43 S. Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 76 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 85 S. Green-st.
Cotton and Woolen Manf're Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 66 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State-st., Room 6.
F. & E. JAEGER, 70 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 291 E Madison-st.
S. R. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 305½ Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 635 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 49 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 367 W. Washington-st.
SAMUEL [illegible] NOBLE, 553 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 619 State-st., corner sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 264 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 35 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 13th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 123 & 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 410 State-st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 278 State-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State-st., and 93 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 158 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die-sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 302 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacturer.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 133 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
BAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 324 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 14 and 16 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 283 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 722 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
REED & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
DURANDS & CO., 209 & 210 W. Washington, succ's to Durand Bros & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 754 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 139 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 243 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 50 and 52 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av.
HUTCHINS & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, s. w. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 223 and 227 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 50 & 52 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 688 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 78 & 80 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., [illegible] W. Wash.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 201 W. Madison st.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, [illegible] South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 82 & 84 Illinois-st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 584 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 332 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 3, No. 75 South Canal-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tabor & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 279 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 470 Wabash av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 123 Washington st.
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. M. Early), 541 Wabash.
PROTECTION LIFE, 209 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 755 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 151 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., or Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GOSWELL & CO., 323 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 89 West Washington.
GILES, [illegible] 344 Wab. av., 73 W. Madison and 145 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 225 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 448 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 435 Wabash av.
W. H. MILLER, 873 Wabash av.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 486 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 848 State, & 139 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 333 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 561 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress-st.
CARE & SAVIN, 14 Congress st.
H. R. WHEELER & CO., 187 [illegible] 13th st., cor. Clint'n st.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 333 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 43 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 24 Canal-st., Room 13.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash-av.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 233 Wab. av.
HENRY WALLER, 123 West Washington-st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. G. WALLER & SON, 62 South Canal-st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal-st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 277 and 279 State st.
Liquid Slating-School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 231 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME WORKS, H. H. Spencer, [illegible]
Lithographing and Printing.
BERA & COOK & CO., [illegible] N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (pro Chi. Lith. Co.) 78 Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State-sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., cor. Michigan-av. & VanBuren.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 162 Michigan av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 414 Wabash-av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITE, 287 State-st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 40 Market-st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 159 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 254 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 475 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 56 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 2 & 3 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 173 West Madison st.
F. E. RIGBY, 604 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 609 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 604 Wabash av.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab-av. & 13th-st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
O. D. BEEBE, 593 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 8 Park-av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 359 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab-av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 62 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 65 Market, cor Washington.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON & CO., 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 53 West Lake st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 61 S. Carpenter.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 45 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 27 West Madison st. in alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. 100½ Adams.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan av.
AYRES & KOFF, 543 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 3, No. 75 South Canal st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 492 Wabash av. & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 362 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 486 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 59 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. P. FORSYTH & CO., 40 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1304 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
ELLIPTIC, 583 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 95 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 396 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 381 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 155 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON, [illegible]
Branch Office, 162 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 575 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 26 South Market st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. F. FOGG & SON, 114 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 32 W. Washington st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 30 Market st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 31 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 931 Wab. av., & 38 W Washington.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 221 West Lake st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, [illegible]
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stencils and Steel.
C. H. HANSON, 34 West Randolph st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 260 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 269 and 271 South Canal st.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, [illegible] Light-house.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 53 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HEGGARD, 275 South Clark st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 226 West Madison st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 270 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 267 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., [illegible] Halsted.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 82 Market st., Un. Blk.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, [illegible] State st.
H. W. IRELAND (Agt Canada So. Line), 70 Market.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 276 Wabash av. and 54 S. Halsted st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 328 Wabash-av.
BEEKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 86 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 271 S. Canal st., near Randolph st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 178 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DENAVEN & WALES, 86 LaSalle st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 Jackson st.
Wire Cloth and Netting.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 580 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock m., Saturday the 23d day of March, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. Army the following stores, delivered at the usual place of delivery, at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo., viz.:

20 barrels mess pork.
156,400 pounds bacon, clear sides, in sacks.
*28,700 pounds corn meal, kiln-dried.
*13,300 pounds choice white beans, hand-picked.
*9,600 pounds split peas.
*4,500 pounds rice.
*5,300 pounds hominy, large.
30,400 pounds coffee, green rio, in double sacks.
*61,400 pounds 'C' sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's [illegible]
3,500 pounds of adamantine candles, full weight, sixes, in boxes, strapped.
11,000 pounds soap, hard and dry, free from adulteration, in boxes, strapped.
*10,800 pounds salt, clean and dry, fine grain.
640 pounds ground black pepper, free from adulteration, in full weight 4-ounce papers, packed in boxes, strapped, containing 25 pounds each.

Bidders will state the price of articles marked * delivered in round-hoop oak barrels full head-lined, and also price of articles marked * delivered in double sacks (inside twilled cotton; outside gunny).

Proposals for delivery at Chicago will be addressed to the undersigned, and for delivery at St. Louis, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo.

Proposals should be made on blank forms, to be obtained from either of the Commissaries named.

Samples of all articles (except meat) must accompany bids. Proposals will be subject to all the conditions heretofore published, a copy of which can be seen by application at the offices of C. S. at Chicago or St. Louis. Bids must state the time when the stores can be delivered.

R. MACFEELY, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address

FRANCIS C. BROWN, [illegible] West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840.

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, [illegible] State-st., Chicago.

BRICK.

BRICKS.

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT,

And Building Material generally, sold on commission. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

PIERCE & [illegible], 181 LaSalle.

BRICK.

I can deliver immediately full-sized hard red or white brick at lowest market rates. Samples at office, 54 West Randolph-st. J. H. [illegible]

GERMANY.

Machinations of the Jesuits, and Results Produced Thereby.

Probable Effect of the Illinois Temperance Law upon German Immigration.

German View of the American Claims upon Great Britain for Indirect Damages.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BONN, Germany, Feb. 6.

After a residence of several months in Germany, I think I may safely redeem my promise to send you an occasional correspondence relating to the social and political states of the old Fatherland. Conclusions about a strange country and people are frequently but too hastily formed, and impartial and just opinions in this direction are, therefore, most generally exceptions. In giving you my impressions about my native land, which I visit for the first time after an absence of twenty-five years, I shall endeavor to avoid all errors arising either from prejudice against the institutions of German Church or State, or from the boastful self-glorification of an over-enthusiastic citizen of our Republic. But, even from this neutral standpoint, I cannot but congratulate myself upon the circumstance that I am an American citizen; and that, as soon as my health permits, I am at liberty to return to the country where, in consequence of the liberal spirit of its fundamental laws, the problem of civil and religious liberty depends for its solution only upon the intelligence and integrity of a sovereign people.

Some of my German-American friends may be displeased at this confession,—indignant, perhaps, that I should undertake to contradict the assertion of a certain Chicago orator, who but recently assured his German-American friends that the German Empire would henceforth guarantee greater liberty to its subjects than the American Republic to its citizens. But the great majority of German-born Americans will agree with me, that, even in this hour of unparalleled success, and of our enthusiastic admiration for the grand achievements of the Mother-Country, we should not forget to appreciate the superior political institutions of the American Republic. True, these institutions have been abused and prostituted by low adventurers and greedy politicians, but they carry within their powerful grasp the sovereign power of the People, in the shape of unlimited suffrage,—a weapon against all abuses, and a means of complete reform. The political maxim, "Liberty in a Republic depends on the energy and intelligence of the People," and, in a Monarchy, on the favor of the Sovereign," needs but to be stated to refute the logic of all those demagogues who can see no social and political perfection only in the future of the German Empire.

MACHINATIONS OF THE JESUITS.

Of the religious intolerance which pervades every class of society, but the middle classes of Germany, an American can hardly form an adequate conception. In this country, religious conflicts enter into and pervade all social and political relations,—a national failing as inconceivable to the tolerant American as modern American corruption in public and private life is incomprehensible to the honest German. The Catholic communities throughout the German Empire have been instilled with a fanaticism by the victorious Jesuits which may yet prove of imminent danger to the State. The refusal of Government to recognize the dogma of Infallibility, by removing all Theological Professors who declined to accept the new doctrine, has inaugurated a bitter warfare between the Church of Rome and the new Empire. The penal law recently passed by the Imperial Diet (Reichstag), prohibiting the clergy from prostituting their pulpits to political agitation, by uttering from the pulpit, forms another apple of discord. I verily believe that this politico-religious war is a most welcome occasion to the Chief Jesuit of Rome, and to Count Arnim, the rathers of Infallibility, the Jesuits; for, by dividing the people, they hope to regain that power and influence which the splendid instrument of unity and progress, of Germany, had almost buried in oblivion. They are, therefore, constantly at work to undermine and weaken the power of the Federal Government. They preach openly that the law of God—which, to every modern Catholic, is, of course, identical with the decisions of Rome—is superior to the law of Government. They claim the privilege to decide whether or not the regulations of Government conflict with what they call the laws Divine. Catholic newspapers, subsidized, of course, by the clergy, and, therefore, under the exclusive control of the Jesuits, are starting all over the Empire. Their prospectus proclaims opposition to Government, and they hesitate not to affirm that "there will be no peace in Europe until the offences and sacrilegious insults heaped upon the Holy Prisoner at the Vatican are fully atoned for;" or, in other words, war and bloodshed until the full restablishment of the ancient power of the Roman Hierarchy.

Under these circumstances, it requires but little sagacity to predict that, whenever France is ready to commence its insane war of revenge, this newly-born Empire will open a fire in the rear of the brave defenders of German soil, which, in intensity and danger, may surpass by far the cowardly warfare of the Democracy during the late American conflict.

These pious Prelates are still the same that Macaulay describes as ruling England before the time of Queen Elizabeth. He writes, "as it was natural that a man should be who could form no domestic ties and cherish no hope of legitimate posterity, more attached he was to their order. To their country, and guiding the politics of England with a constant side-glance at Rome."

What practical effect the preaching of these men has already had upon the people, a single example, taken from a vast collection, will suffice to show: a book-dealer in this city of Bonn—the seat of one of the best German Universities—placed a fine lithograph in his show-window, representing a Grand Inquisitor solemnly condemning a family of heretics to burned at the stake. The burning stake, the despairing, horrified heretics, the fanatical monks stirring their infamous fagots, and the Inquisitor, were depicted with truly artistic skill. But, it seems, even silent representation of an historical truth, where it touches the Church, is considered a libel by the pious clergy. The picture had not been long exhibited long, when a mob gathered before the offensive window, demanded the removal of the picture, and broke the glass from top to bottom, and, during the following night, besmeared the entire house-front and sidewalk with the most offensive filth imaginable. The proprietor of the store did not dare oppose the mob; that he removed the picture at once; that the police did not interfere; that the whole proceeding has been noticed by the city authorities; that the occupant of the premises will not dare to lodge a complaint,—all these things are the best possible proofs of the great distinction between our country and this.

How unlimited is the clerical confidence in the ignorance of the faithful is best shown by the following extract from a sermon recently delivered, and literally reported by the *Laibach Gazette*: "The Pope is so ragged and poor that words fail to describe his miserable condition. The Christian people of Rome made a collection to enable him to buy a new coat. Immediately after the receipt of the money, His Holiness sent for a tailor, who took his measure. When the coat was done, the Pope paid the bill, and requested the tailor to distribute the surplus money among the poor. The ragged coat was exhibited as a proof of the Pope's poverty, and the pious people tore it into shreds to keep as holy relics."

During the recital of this touching story, the priest was moved to tears. It is highly probable that the poor Pope has recently been enabled to buy a second coat. The Archbishop of Cologne, in his pastoral letter, just issued, returns the thanks of His Holiness and of the Archbishop of Cologne to the Diocese for the respectable sum of 60,701 thalers sent him during the last year. A fit counterpart of such ingenious sermons is formed by a certain prayer-book. The introduction of which into the schools of Bavaria by its authors, the Jesuits, Minister Lutz has recently prohibited. The book contains a prayer for every day of the year, in connection with some event in the life of a Saint. Under the 5th of December is the following: "Saint Abias could not eat apples, nor bear to see others eat them, because Eve was seduced by an apple." On the 2d of August: "A Saint" [name not given—what a pity!] "was so chaste that when, after his death, an attempt was made to wash his body, the corpse made repeated motions to prevent it."

The opposition to all this barefaced demagogism is deep and sincere among the educated classes of intelligent members of the Church. But even these do not present an unbroken phalanx to the common enemy. Thousands are weak enough, in spite of their better convictions, to swim with the stream and to avoid all discussion, mainly because they lack the courage to face the social and religious ostracism which would inevitably follow the avowal of their real persuasions. Though we find a similar dishonesty in religious professions, the same outward, insincere show of faith in our country, to a deplorable extent, I freely and gladly confess that the preaching and pious literature of which I have given you but meagre specimens, would meet with little faith in the American Republic.

THE ILLINOIS TEMPERANCE LAW.

The recent action of the Illinois Legislature, in enacting the Ohio Temperance law, will probably have the effect to curtail immigration to our State. The *Cologne Gazette* cites the absurd provisions of this law, and advises all Germans who prize "things for American independence not to choose the "Petunia" State of Illinois as their home. The money, the intelligent industry, and labor which the narrow-gauged wisdom of the Prohibitionists has thus diverted from its course to the young cities and prairies of our Commonwealth, will hardly be replaced by the amount of damages which the weeping wives of drunken husbands may be able to recover from the seductive saloon-keepers. But perhaps the morals and habits of the community will be improved? It is the opinion of observing and impartial men that the social reformers will not succeed in eradicating the excessive American appetite, until they touch the evil at the root by means of compulsory education, and by counteracting the effects of climate and of excessive devotion to business through a reasonable division of time between the duties of life and the elevating pleasures and recreations. The gradually increasing introduction of wine and beer as a beverage, and the consequent decline in the use of alcoholic drinks, will produce, in course of time, nearly materially in doing away with that savage drunkenness characteristic of our country. Germany can teach a valuable lesson to our Republic in this direction.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE SALE OF AMERICAN ARMS TO FRANCE.

The publication of the specified complaints in the Alabama case, on the part of the United States, has indisclosed all the ill feeling and bad blood which was created on this side of the Atlantic by the sale of American arms to France during the last month of the Franco-German war. The German press consider the demand for remote damages absurd, and maintain that the United States itself will perfect justice that the United States should apply the same measure of neutrality in the pending arbitration which formed the rule of their own action during the Franco-German war, when whole shiploads of arms and ammunition were sent from America to France, thus supporting and prolonging Gambetta's military operations.

From the professional stand-point of an American lawyer, this demand for remote or vindictive damages seems less objectionable than the German press is inclined to represent it. Every attorney knows that, in all actions sounding in tort, the amounts of damages laid in the "ad damnum" clause does not, by any means represent the actual amount which plaintiff's counsel expects to recover. Thousands are asked when a few hundreds would satisfy the most sanguine expectations. If it was deemed expedient, and compatible with the dignity of an International Court, to apply this system of pleading to the claims of the United States, the Government would be overwhelmed with demands for damages which the whole property of the country would not suffice to satisfy. But perhaps the morals and habits of the community will be improved? It is the opinion of observing and impartial men that the social reformers will not succeed in eradicating the excessive American appetite, until they touch the evil at the root by means of compulsory education, and by counteracting the effects of climate and of excessive devotion to business through a reasonable division of time between the duties of life and the elevating pleasures and recreations. The gradually increasing introduction of wine and beer as a beverage, and the consequent decline in the use of alcoholic drinks, will produce, in course of time, nearly materially in doing away with that savage drunkenness characteristic of our country. Germany can teach a valuable lesson to our Republic in this direction.

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